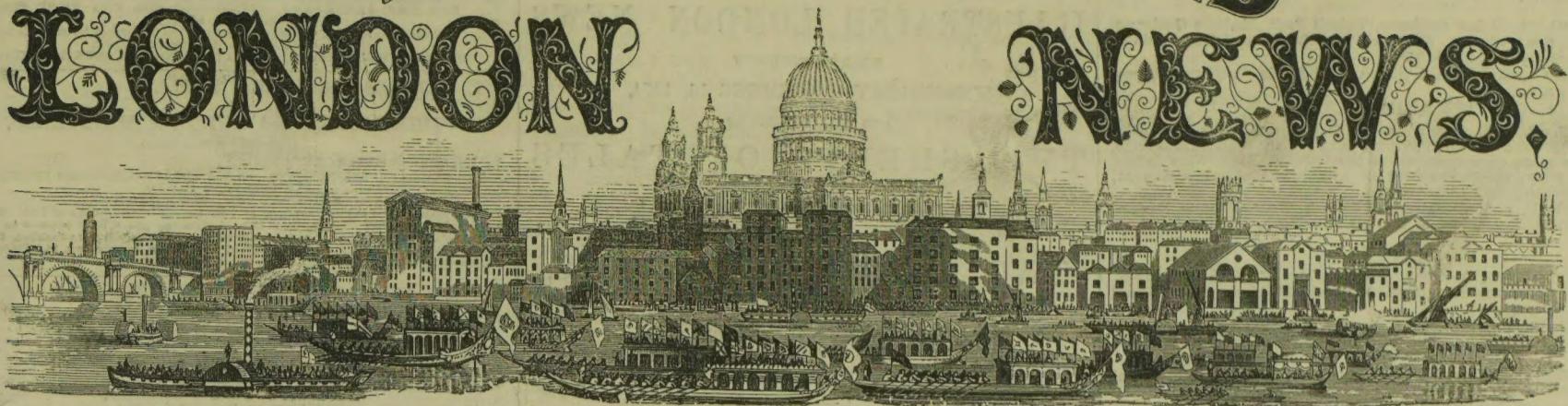


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1841.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6d.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: A NAVARRE COLUMN OF CARLISTS ON THE MARCH TO CARASCAL.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at 1, Kerrsland-street, Hillhead, Glasgow, the wife of James Brown Fleming, writer, of Glasgow, of a son, prematurely. Only survived a few hours.

On the 19th ult., at Ziadloritz Castle (Moravia), Baroness Gudenuau, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at her residence, Tufnell Park, Madame Gutierrez, wife of Don Carlos Gutierrez, Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala in Belgium and Rome, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Blenheim Palace, Lady Randolph Churchill, prematurely, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at St. John's Church, Cheltenham, by his brother-in-law, the Rev. John Walter Spurling, M.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge, Richard Barnes, the superintendent of the Colonial Bank, West Indies, to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, H.M.S., of Berkeley-street, Cheltenham.

On the 17th ult., at Kensington New Church, Charles Waters, Esq., of Bedford, to Sarah Ann Elliott, of the Tile Kiln Farm, Weston, Hertfordshire.

## DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Mentone, France, John Farnie Moggridge, younger son of Matthew Moggridge, of Woodfield, Monmouthshire, and of Fanny his wife, aged 22.

On the 27th ult., at Mill-lane, Brixton-hill, of bronchitis, Mary Taylor Wyatt, late of Rotherhithe, aged 83. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 28th ult., at his residence, 4, York-gate, Regent's Park, Daniel Nash, aged 67. Deeply regretted.

On the 4th ult., at Kurrachee, Hugh Hungerford, infant son of Matthew Henry Scott, Esq., Judge, Bombay Civil Service, aged 3 months and 16 days.

On the 26th ult., at Aberdeen, James Lauderdale, infant son of Robert Burnett, jun., of Leys, Kincardineshire, aged 5 months.

\*\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 12.

SUNDAY, DEC. 6.

Second Sunday in Advent. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. H. Coward; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Edward King, Professor of Pastoral Theology, Oxford.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

Whitechapel, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Irons, Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. V. Bouvier, Incumbent.

Christian Evidence Society, Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, 7 p.m. (the Rev. G. Henslow or the Divine Creation of Genesis not inconsistent with the Doctrine of Evolution).

MONDAY, DEC. 7.

Smithfield Club Fat Cattle Show, Agricultural Hall (five days).

East Kent Poultry Show, Ashford.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.

Musical Association, 5 p.m.

Medical Society, 8 p.m.

Society of Arts, Cantor lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. E. Richardson on Alcohol).

Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Phillips on Channels for the Conveyance of Sewage).

Odontological Society, 8 p.m.

Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).

Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (the Rev. James Fleming on Tennyson).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor H. A. Nicholson on the Darwinian Theory and Evolution).

Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.

Royal Albert Hall Concert, 8 p.m., ballad night.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

Leeds and Peterborough Club Cattle Shows begin.

Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on American Railways; Mr. W. D. Cay on the Aberdeen Breakwater; and Mr. G. L. Roff on the Keistendjie South Jetty, Turkey).

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cooke Pennington on Tumuli and Stone Circles near Castleton, Derbyshire; papers by Mr. M. J. Walhouse and Major Godwin-Austen).

Royal Albert Hall Concert, 8 p.m. (English night).

Royal Colonial Institute, at Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. W. Eddy on Combining the Interests of the United Kingdom and the Colonies).

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBONT'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from £2. Book of Instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIERE, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-street, London.

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**COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY PISTOL** takes the 450 Boxer Cartridge. It is the best Pistol made. COLT'S DERRINGERS, for the Waltham 1-cent. Illustrated Price-List free.—Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, U.S.A.

**AMERICAN WATCHES.**—The AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY beg to say, in reply to numerous inquiries and orders for their celebrated Watches, that they cannot supply single Watches at retail, but will send them on approval, carriage-paid, to any respectable dealer in the United Kingdom, who will send a London reference. This plan enables every dealer to show the American Watches without the necessity of your purchase. The Company respectfully recommend all persons who desire to buy or purchasing their watches to apply to the nearest dealer, who will be supplied as above on application. All Watches are warranted, by special certificate, to be made good at the Avery's, 16, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

An Illustrated Pamphlet descriptive of Watchmaking at Waltham, will be sent free to all who apply for it.

# THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE ISSUED ON  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1874,  
AND WILL CONSIST OF  
**TWO SHEETS OF TALES  
AND  
ILLUSTRATIONS,  
AND  
TWO COLOURED PICTURES,**  
ENTITLED  
**THE SQUIRE'S DAUGHTER  
AND  
THE COTTER'S CHILD.**

The TALES and SKETCHES are by Richard D. Blackmore, George Augustus Sala, and others.  
The ILLUSTRATIONS are drawn by Sir John Gilbert, A.R.A., S. Read, A. Hunt, C. Robinson, F. Barnard, and others.

Price ONE SHILLING ; or through the Post, 1s. 2d.

OFFICE : 198, STRAND.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Christmas Number this year is published apart from the usual weekly issue, and it is therefore optional with the Subscribers to take it or not.

## POSTAGE OF THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing 2d. postage-stamps.

Copies for the Colonies and Foreign Countries, printed on thin paper, must have stamps affixed to them at the following rates:

	s. d.		s. d.
Africa, West Coast of	0 6	Germany	0 8
By French Pckt.	0 8	Gibraltar via Southampton	0 6
via Brindisi	0 10	Holland, via Belgium	0 8
via Southampton	0 8	India via Southampton	0 8
via Brindisi	1 2	Italy via Brindisi	1 2
Brasil	0 6	Mexico	0 6
Canada	0 6	New Zealand	0 8
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France	0 6	West Indies	0 6

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# "Waes Haell!"

THE  
CHRISTMAS NUMBER  
OF  
THE ILLUSTRATED  
SPORTING & DRAMATIC NEWS,

issued on SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1874,

will comprise

**TWO SHEETS OF  
PICTURES, POEMS, TALES, SKETCHES, &c.,  
OF SPORT, ADVENTURE, AND THE DRAMA.**

The ILLUSTRATIONS will include one by H. S. MARKS, A.R.A., entitled

## "WAES HAEL!"

A Two-Page Engraving, "THE OVERTURE," from a Picture by W. HOLYOAKE; and many others by Artists of note.

Amongst the numerous Writers will be found Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, Joachim Miller, Capt. Mayne Reid, and E. A. Sothern (Lord Dundreary).

## PRICE ONE SHILLING :

By post, Fourteenpence.

Published by THOMAS FOX, 198, Strand, London, W.C.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.					
Nov. 25	29.933	35.3	32.7	91	0 10	•	•
26	29.852	32.0	27.5	85	9	31.7	34.4
27	29.656	32.4	27.7	85	8	28.4	36.7
28	29.462	36.4	35.2	96	10	30.6	42.8
29	28.799	42.9	38.1	84	—	35.5	53.4
30	28.959	42.2	41.3	96	10	41.0	43.9
Dec 1	29.429	39.6	34.6	84	9	33.0	43.0

\* Rain and melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.003	29.890	29.693	29.570	29.614	29.917	29.320
Temperature of Air	35.2	32.8					

**SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.**  
AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, London, DEC. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.—The SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SHOW of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Knots, Seeds, &c., OPENS on MONDAY, DEC. 7, at two o'clock. Admission Five Shillings.

**SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.**  
On TUESDAY, at Nine a.m. Admission One Shilling.

**SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.**  
On WEDNESDAY, at Nine a.m. Admission One Shilling.

**SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.**  
On THURSDAY, at Nine a.m. Admission One Shilling.

**SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.**  
On FRIDAY (Last Day), at Nine a.m.  
Admission One Shilling.

**SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.**  
ARCADE and BAZAAR, Islington—open Entrance.  
On Sale:—Carriages, Domestic Fancy Goods, Bicycles, Indian Rubber Goods, Stationery, &c., &c.

**SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.**  
The SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SHOW CLOSES on MONDAY at SEVEN o'clock; on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at Nine o'clock.

**PLANTING SEASON,**  
RHODODENDRONS will be supplied, in 50 of the most popular and finest known hardy kinds, sturdy, bushy plants, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 2 feet high, at 40/- per 100. Many of these are raised from layers, and better plants of their height cannot be desired or obtained. Carriage free to any railway station in England. A descriptive Catalogue free on application to ANTHONY WATERER, Knap-hill Nursery, Woking, Surrey.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874.

It is a sad thing for any country when the reassembly of its Legislature is a signal for the renewal of public apprehension; when the organ by which the will of the nation should take voice and declare itself with decision, in place of muffing the loud quarrels of faction, is regarded with distrust as only too sure to foment them; when all the material and even moral interests of a great people are placed at the mercy of party politicians disengaged, it would seem, to give them a paramount position in their thoughts, sympathies, and motives, and incompetent to rein in their several party passions; and when the last court of appeal from the clash and clamour of domestic discord falls under the discredit of being disqualified for arriving at any clear conclusion on the gravest questions that can be brought before it for deliberation. The National Assembly of France, which opened another Session at Versailles on Monday last, may, it is true, agreeably dispel the forebodings and calm away the disquietude which hang about its reappearance as morning mists on the horizon; but, for the present, its return from the summer and autumn recess is generally looked upon as the break of a stormy day. A four months' holiday of unusually brilliant weather, a bountiful harvest, a glorious vintage, and some signs of reviving trade, have done but little to soften the asperities or sweeten the bitterness of Parliamentary politics since the dispersion of the Assembly in August last. Parties exhibit towards each other the same uncompromising attitude. Republicans, Constitutional Monarchs, Legitimists, Bonapartists, and devotees of the Septennate, seem intent, now as then, upon watching one another's movements, and upon crossing and frustrating them as effectually as possible. "No surrender" is still the motto of all the political sections. None of them is yet strong enough to force its will upon the rest. All of them seem ready to unite in turns for the purpose of barring the triumph of the foremost for the time being—and, like a door on its hinges, legislation under such conditions can only swing to and fro without making the least progress.

The late municipal elections would probably, in any other country and in any other Legislature, give a temporary turn at least to the thoughts of those who wish to receive with a show of respect any expression by the country at large of its preference for this or that form of permanent rule. True, they have not customarily been its means of political utterance. Their proper functions are non-political. Their members have been generally chosen with a chief reference to personal or local considerations. They do not, therefore, present a favourable field for a wholesale display of party sentiment. This year, however, the Republicans resolved to take advantage of the municipal elections which, excepting that of Paris, which comes off a fortnight later, are simultaneous over the whole country, for the purpose of displaying both their numbers and their discipline. As a demonstration it was largely successful. In Paris and in most of the provincial cities of the first class it was even imposing. It is doubtful, however, what will be the effect of it on Parliamentary parties. It may be hailed with enthusiasm by the several sections of the Left—by the Right, it is more likely to be treated as a provocation to defiance. It certainly will not tend to facilitate the projected fusion of the two centres. This much-anticipated, much-talked-of, combination of the most moderate men of both sides appeared to be the sole remaining chance of organising the Septennate, for which President MacMahon is especially anxious. Quasi-Republican as is the existing basis of his power, and as must needs be the constitutional machinery by means of which that power should be regulated, the Marshal himself recoils from the least admixture of Republicanism in his Government. But, in face of his party antipathies on the one hand, and of the demonstration made by the municipal elections on the other, the Left Centre can hardly be induced to assent to those concessions which are supposed to be an indispensable condition of any coalition with the Right; nor can the Right Centre easily forego their demand. The fusion, therefore, seems to be impracticable.

Just a day or two before the National Assembly

came together again another element of disturbance and confusion was added to those which were already sufficiently disintegrating. M. le Comte de Chambord deemed it his duty to write to his friend M. de la Rochette a private letter, which, having been communicated to the members of the Extreme Right, assumes the importance of a Royal manifesto. In it he briefly expresses his belief that his friends will never vote anything which can prevent or delay the restoration of the Monarchy. Now, as the *Times* pointedly remarks, "the expression of this belief is an edict to be obeyed. Royal Infallibility has spoken, and all doubt is at an end. The Extreme Right separates itself once for all from all schemes for constituting a settled Government. What the Right Centre, and even the Moderate Right, are considering is an abandonment of a sacred cause; the very thought is treason." It is impossible to foresee with anything approaching to confidence what will be the effect upon Parliamentary parties of this explosive missile. Like a flash of forked lightning when it strikes a domicile, it will probably shatter all the detached portions of the political edifice in which the conducting-rod has become imperfect. It seems to have caused a split in the Cabinet, into which—with a view, doubtless, of conciliating the party which they represented—two Legitimists had found their way. It has sent flying into space the original design of the Presidential Message, which the Government were engaged in chiselling into a finished shape, and has necessitated the substitution of another. Since the letter which, two years ago, suddenly crushed the towering hopes of Legitimate Monarchy into the dust, the party which the Comte de Chambord commanded has been powerless for its own purpose. It is now rendered powerful for mischief. If it cannot conduce to the settlement which it would like, it will strive to prevent any settlement whatever. It may possibly yet fail in its desire to frustrate any constitutional organisation of the Septennate; but, if it should, it will not be from lack of will, but of power.

Such are the headlong conflicting currents of political opinion and passion in full exposure to which the Assembly has met. It is easy enough for foreigners to express surprise that the patriotism which should be above all parties does not descend from its heights and, like a *deus ex machina*, rescue France from her bewildering and dangerous position. But probably in its own eyes every sectional group in the National Assembly is animated by none but patriotic intentions, and identifies the best interests of the country with its own ascendancy. Commiseration is, perhaps, more called for than censure. The history of France has run in a widely different channel from our own. The political training of her people has been of another kind. Their temperament, their proclivities, their modes of thought and feeling, belong to themselves as another nation, and cannot fitly be brought into comparison with ours. We may watch and wonder, but we cannot judge, save by a standard that would be inapplicable to their case. Even now, an unexpected solution of their perplexities may be in preparation, and a new surprise may burst upon the world. The position of Frenchmen may not always be desirable in the estimation of others, but they are not inapt at making the best of it. They can be busy and even gay upon the very raft which is bearing them from one national peril towards another. Meanwhile, however, our sympathies are with them. What they are approaching we do not pretend to foresee. The present outlook is obscured by the blinding dust of party conflict. We can only be sure that so great a nation will outlive the troubles to which it is for the time being unhappily exposed, and that France, as well as the world, will, in a coming day—not very far distant, we hope—be the better for her experience and discipline.

### THE COURT.

The Queen last week conferred the Victoria cross upon Major R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G., of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and Captain M. S. Bell, of the Royal Engineers, at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty also entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Christian, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone arrived at the castle.

The Queen, on Saturday last, held a Council at which were present the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Derby, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Sir A. Helps was clerk of the Council. Previously to the Council Count de Jarnac (French Ambassador) and Senor Comyn (Spanish Minister) were severally introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Earl of Derby, and had audiences of the Queen. Senor Zapata (Columbian Minister) and Senor Uriarte (Minister from Paraguay) were also introduced by the Earl of Derby, and presented their credentials. The Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Derby had audiences of the Queen. The Lord and Groom in Waiting were in attendance. Prince and Princess Christian, Lord Lyons (her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris), Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, and Sir Howard Elphinstone dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James Moorhouse, Vicar of Paddington, officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty. Lord Lyons and Sir Howard Elphinstone left the castle.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Queen on Monday and remained to luncheon. Princess Christian also lunched with her Majesty. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen, and on the following day Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

On Thursday afternoon her Majesty presented medals for bravery in the Ashantee war to Sergeants Taylor and Waters, Private Townshend, and Bugler Burnell, of the Royal Marine

Light Infantry; Gunner Dowhurst, of the Royal Marine Artillery; and Henry Goteda, W. Yearmouth, W. Holloway, and W. Ermon, the men of the Rattlesnake and Encouter. The Queen received the party in the corridor of the palace, and, speaking kindly to each, placed the medals on their breasts. After the ceremony the newly-decorated seamen and marines dined at the castle.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken their customary daily drives.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart has succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Lord Charles Fitzroy has succeeded Major-General H. F. Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen's memorial altar-tomb of the Duke of Kent has been finished and placed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, upon a site at the west end of the south aisle of the nave, close to the Beaufort Chapel.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales had excellent sport shooting over the Panshanger estate during his visit to Earl Cowper. The Princess of Wales, with Countess Cowper and other ladies, had luncheon each day with the sportsmen in a tent erected for the purpose. The Princess planted a chestnut-tree in the grounds of Panshanger in commemoration of her visit. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Earl and Countess Cowper, visited Hertford on leaving Panshanger on Saturday last. The Royal party drove in an open carriage and four, escorted by the Hertford troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Abel Smith, M.P.—the 1st Herts Battalion of Volunteers, of which Lord Cowper is Lieutenant-Colonel, forming the guard of honour. The town was gaily decorated, an address was presented by the Mayor, and the Princess received bouquets of flowers from the Mayoress and from the little daughter of Mr. Francis. The townspeople gave the Royal visitors an enthusiastic greeting. The Prince and Princess took leave of Earl and Countess Cowper at the railway station, and left Hertford by special train, travelling via Broxbourne, Cambridge, Ely, and King's Lynn to Wolferton, whence they drove to Sandringham. The Princess attained her thirtieth year on Tuesday, the auspicious event being celebrated with the usual honours at Windsor and at Sandringham. The children of her Royal Highness's schools at Sandringham, Wolferton, Babingley, West Newton, and Dersingham were entertained at tea in the dining-hall of the Royal Mews, the Princess, with the members of the Royal family, being present. The Duke of Connaught, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Count and Countess Gleichen, and other guests are visiting their Royal Highnesses. The Prince has sent presents of game to St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, St. George's, and other hospitals of the metropolis for the patients.

The Duke of Connaught was thrown from his horse on Monday, at Norwich, and one of his feet was slightly injured. The Duke has accepted an invitation to dine with the Mayor of Norwich (Mr. E. K. Harvey) on the 21st inst.

The Prince of Asturias, son of Queen Isabella of Spain, who is a student at Sandhurst, attained his seventeenth year on Saturday last.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster arrived at Prussia House on Saturday last from visiting the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has arrived in Dublin from Baronscourt, in the county of Tyrone.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have left their residence in Belgrave-square for Cannes.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have left their residence in Berkeley square for Longleat, Wilts.

The Marquis of Hamilton has arrived in town from Ireland.

The Marquis of Hertford has left Hertford House, Connaught-place, for Ragley Hall, Warwickshire.

Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at Pisa.

The Earl and Countess of Lauderdale have left their residence at Lancaster-gate for Winter-villa, Plymouth.

Countess Spencer returned to Althorp Hall on Saturday last from Panshanger.

The Countess Dowager of Kinnoul has left town for Torquay.

Viscountess de Vesci has left Carlton House-terrace to join his Lordship at Abbey Leix, Queen's County.

Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell have left Eaton-square for Dawmire, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote have left their residence in Harley street on a visit to the Right Hon. S'r Michael and Lady Hicks-Beach, at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Dublin.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli has been suffering from a severe attack of gout.

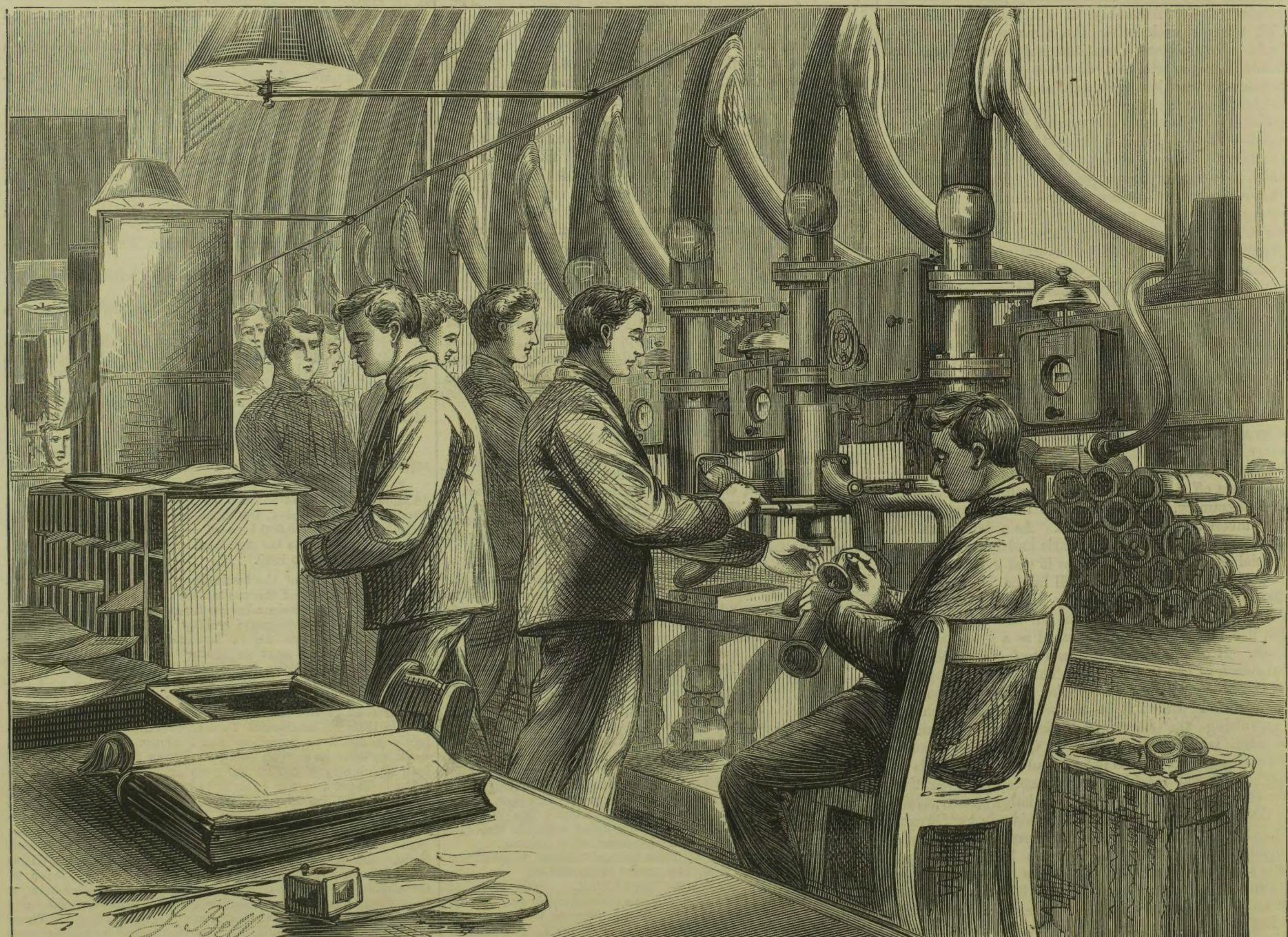
Mrs. H. Fawcett gave a lecture on Tuesday in the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, on the women of modern fiction.

From the reports of the inspectors of mines for the year 1873 it appears that 512,000 persons were employed in and about the coal, fire-clay, ironstone, and oil shale mines of Great Britain, that 128,000,000 tons of coal were produced, and that the number of deaths through fatal accidents during the twelve months amounted to 1069.

The last month of the twelve belonging to this year 1874 has already witnessed the production of the accustomed diaries and pocket memorandum-books, for the year 1875, in a style of convenience and elegance worthy of their publishers' high reputation. Messrs. De la Rue and Co. have issued their "Indelible Diary," most exquisitely bound in three different forms, but without the frontispiece astronomical photograph given on some former occasions.—Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co. present their very useful "Pocket Diary and Almanack," in two sizes, is pocket-books, and with larger pages for the desk, besides their "Commercial Tablet Diary." This last is perfectly adapted to recording the business engagements of a week, so as to be seen at one glance; the tablet is a separate leaf, which may either be hung up or placed on the desk or table. There are, too, Letts's "Universal Diary" and "Bills Due Book." Letts's pocket-books contain much detailed information of practical utility. We should, however, particularly recommend the "Concise Diaries" of Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., to persons who do not want to carry about with them, from January to December, the memoranda of an entire year. The almanack is divided into four portions, each of three months; and the quarterly portion for the time being is to be slipped into the neat leather case, together with the little book of blank pages for writing upon during that time. These are to be removed at the end of the three months, and the next quarterly portion is then to be inserted. We are disposed to think that a pocket-book with separate monthly portions, to be inserted and removed, in the same manner, would suit the convenience of many purchasers.



THE CENTRAL POST-OFFICE TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT: STEAM-ENGINE BOILER-ROOM.



PNEUMATIC TUBES, INSTRUMENT GALLERY.



HUNGARIAN GIPSIES ON THE TRAMP.

## HUNGARIAN GIPSIES.

The wandering remnants of an obscure Eastern race, who strayed into Europe about the beginning of the fifteenth century, are still to be met with in pastoral countries of sparse population. They are called gipsies in England, which name is derived from their having represented themselves as Egyptian Christians, driven from their home by the Mohammedans, when first they appeared in France and in this kingdom. But in Italy their ordinary name is the Zingari; and in Germany the Zigeuner, which are modifications of the Turkish word Tchingenes, usually applied to them in the Levant, and signifying, we believe, merely wanderers. In Spain they are known as Gitanos; but it is certain that they did not come from Egypt; nor are they Tartars, as they were considered to be in Denmark and Sweden. There is now little doubt of their being the offspring of a multitude of low-caste refugees from some districts of Western India, who were expelled after the Mogul Conquest. Indeed, they call themselves Sind, and their language has many words connecting it with that of the people on the banks of the Lower Indus and in Beloochistan. It is in the great valley or plain of the Lower Danube, in Moldavia and Wallachia, in Transylvania and Hungary, that they most abound and retain their primitive Oriental habits. "Pharaoh Nepek," or the people of Pharaoh, as the Magyars call them, are sometimes encountered travelling with a train of wagons, drawn by two or three well-fed horses, and not uncomfortably furnished and stocked. The women and children ride in these vehicles, as shown in our Illustration, while men and dogs trudge along the endless level of the dusty road, to their nightly halting-place.

## THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A description of the Central Establishment of Postal Telegraphs at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, appeared in last week's Number of this Journal, with some Illustrations of the different classes of instruments there used. The single-needle, the old double-needle, Wheatstone's automatic, the pneumatic puncher, Hughes's type-printer, the ABC dial, the direct writer, and the sounder were shown in our Engravings, and their respective performances were noticed. Some account was given also of the organisation of the Central Telegraph staff, which consists of about 1500 persons, of whom 740 are female instrument clerks, and 500 instrument clerks of the male sex. The arrangement of the instruments attended by them in the instrument gallery, which occupies the whole upper floor of the new building at the corner of Newgate street and St. Martin's-le-Grand, was explained to our readers and the method of conducting their work. The battery-room, too, on the ground floor, where the galvanic cells or jars are kept, to supply the currents of electric force to a thousand different wires, was also described.

We now present Illustrations of the Pneumatic Despatch Tubes fixed on the south side of the Instrument Gallery, for the conveyance of telegrams, in their first condition as written papers, by means of atmospheric propelling power through an underground tube between the Central Telegraph Office and the more important City offices, as well as the offices at Ludgate-circus, at Temple-bar, and at West Strand.

The atmospheric power is derived from the air-pumps worked by steam-engines. These engines are three, each of 50-horse power nominal; they are of beam construction, and are fitted with all the newest appliances for air-pumping, which is their principal work. They were made by Messrs. Easton and Anderson, of Erith. Owing to many peculiarities in their construction, they engaged much of the attention of Mr. R. S. Culley, the engineer-in-chief of the postal telegraph department, and his assistants skilled in mechanical appliances. The boilers are four, each of 50 horse power, like the engines. They are self-feeding, being fitted with Vieher's mechanical stokers—an arrangement which not only saves much manual labour, but admits of the use of a cheaper description of coal in the firing. It is shown in our Illustration. The coal is conveyed from the cellar, or other receptacle, on a kind of screw, which drops it into a hopper situated immediately over the mouth of the furnace. By means of what are called "plungers," it is shot on to the furnace bars beneath; and as these are made to move backwards and forwards this very practical result is produced—that the consumed fuel is precipitated over the back of the furnace, and the fresh fuel is added to the fire by one and the same operation. This arrangement is worked by what is mechanically known as a "cam." It possesses the important advantage that it is always under control as regards speed.

The boilers are supplied with water from an artesian well 400 ft. in depth, of which depth 200 ft. was dug out and brick-built, and the remainder was bored in sections of 3 ft., 2 ft., and 18 in. diameter. The water is pumped to the level of the concrete on which the engines are embedded by means of a small "grasshopper" engine, and thence to the tanks or cisterns at the top of the building by another engine of similar construction. The engines occupy the whole of the court-yard, or "well," of the building at the north end, being contained in an engine-house which rises nearly to the level of the first floor of the building. The boilers occupy the opposite court-yard, or "well;" adjoining them, at the south end of the building, is the battery-room.

The air-mains for working the pneumatic tubes are two in number—one for compressed air, and the other for vacuum. They are each about 150 ft. long, and measure 18 in. by 9 in. inside. When the pneumatic system was first put in use, at the old Central Telegraph Office, in Telegraph-street, there was no great pressure on the tubes; and, as one message could afford to wait for a second or two while the other was being blown or sucked through, the plan of storing the compressed air in large iron tanks or containers was resorted to. This has now been altered, and the service is made continuous in both directions. These air-mains just described provide the means whereby a continuous service can be maintained, as from their great length and internal capacity they become practically their own containers, or "exhausts," as the case may be. They furnish not only the means for working the tubes, but the supply of compressed air for working, as we mentioned last week, fifty or sixty pneumatic perforators in connection with the Wheatstone system.

The ends of the several pneumatic tubes descend, in a gradual curve, to within about four feet from the ground at the south side of the Central Instrument Gallery. A sort of table or shelf is there fixed. The tubes terminate in a range of brass cylinders, with valves readily opened or shut to allow the "carriers" to fall out on the shelf below, or to be put into the tube. An employé, who bears the official title of tube-attendant, is in constant attendance upon each tube; and, should he happen for the instant to be disengaged, may be summoned at any moment by an electric bell, to draw out the valve and thus open the tube to receive a "carrier" from the station at the other end of the tube—for example, from Leadenhall-street. When this signal is received the tube is opened, and out falls the "carrier"—a small case of felt or drugget round a smaller

cup or frame of gutta-percha—which contains one or two, or perhaps half a dozen or a dozen, message-forms, just as they had been handed in over the counter by their respective senders. These are telegrams to be forwarded by the Central Office, which is done immediately, after referring them to the nearest check and sorting table. On the other hand, a message may have to be sent, in the same way, from the Central Office to other offices in London. The tube attendant puts it into a "carrier," which he inserts at the brass mouth of the proper tube, then turns a handle, and the message starts, to reach its destination in two or three minutes. For the more important offices both "up" and "down" tubes are provided. The offices thus served are West Strand, with Temple-bar intermediate; Coal Exchange, with Cannon-street intermediate; Fenchurch-street, Leadenhall-street, Stock Exchange, Threadneedle-street, Gresham House; the building which was formerly the site of the Central Telegraph Station, now called Moorgate-street-buildings; and the General Post Office—that is to say, the office in the old Post Office building, on the other side of St. Martin's-le-Grand. The offices to which single tubes are worked are Cornhill, the Baltic Coffee-House, Lloyd's, Founder's-court, Mark-lane, Eastcheap, Ludgate-circus (Fleet-street); and, in addition to this, with few exceptions, the whole of the foreign telegraph companies' lines are connected with the Central Telegraph Office by pneumatic tubes. The West Strand and Stock Exchange tubes are 3 in. in diameter, and all the others 2½ in. There are, in all, thirty-two separate pneumatic tubes. The pile of articles which look like cylindrical shot, on the right hand in our Engraving, are the "carriers" in reserve.

We shall continue this subject next week.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Dec. 3.

As the Parisian municipal elections, which took place on Sunday, have created far more excitement than has been as yet aroused by any of the doings of the Assembly, it will be as well to give them the post of honour in this letter. They have resulted in a triumph for the Radicals as complete as it has been startling. The last municipal council consisted of Radicals, Moderate Republicans, and Conservatives in about equal proportions, but Sunday's elections show a very different result. The Conservatives returned do not exceed a dozen in number, whilst the Radicals are variously estimated at from forty to fifty-three; the remaining seats, with the exception of five (for which a second balloting will be necessary), being filled up with Moderate Republicans. Taking the Radicals as only forty, they would outweigh both the other parties put together. Amongst them are MM. Thorel, Bixio, Morin, Violet-Ledoc, Floquet, Asseline, Dietz, &c. The voting itself passed off in the quietest manner possible, and it was not till the next day that people began, by the aid of the newspapers, to realise the situation. The Conservative prints were most indignant in their outcry, accusing the Parisians of openly favouring the return of the Commune. The Republican prints, on the other hand, have been loud in their congratulations, professing to see in this result the foreshadowing of that of a general election, but they, at the same time, counsel moderation to the more ardent of their party.

The Assembly met on Monday at Versailles. The proceedings on the opening day were distinguished by very little ceremony, and were utterly devoid of interest. General Cissey introduced bills relating to the formation of the territorial army, and then the fifteen bureaux, or standing committees, into which the Assembly is divided, were elected by lot. Tuesday was taken up by the election of the President, the Vice-President, and the secretaries. M. Buffet was reinstalled in his old position by 348 votes to 3, most of the members of the Left abstaining from voting. M. Martel, of the Left Centre, and M. de Kerdrel and M. Benoist d'Azy, of the Right, were elected Vice-Presidents, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier being also a candidate for this office, but failing to obtain the number of votes necessary to secure his return. Yesterday (Wednesday) M. Buffet opened the proceedings with a speech, in which he expressed his thanks to the Assembly for again returning him to the Presidential chair. He alluded to the very arduous questions that would have to be discussed during the present Session, and expressed a hope that the Assembly would be able to deal with them satisfactorily for France. The election of the fourth Vice-President was then proceeded with, and this time the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was successful, obtaining 288 votes against the 231 given to Count Rampon, the candidate put forward by the Left. As to the much-discussed Presidential message, it at length appears definitely settled that it will be read to-day. Of its probable import it is well, in the face of a thousand contradictory rumours, all put forth on the very best authority, to say nothing. As far as can be learned, the discussions in the Cabinet as to the terms in which it is to be couched have been of the warmest, and have all but culminated in a Ministerial crisis.

The real interest with reference to coming events has, indeed, centred upon these discussions, and upon those held by the different sections of the Assembly amongst themselves. The Left and Extreme Left, who are tolerably united in their views, met on Sunday to arrange their line of policy for the opening of the Assembly. As already noted, they decided not to take any part in the election of the President, the majority being also of the opinion that the postponement of all political discussion till after Jan. 1 was desirable. The necessity for the immediate consideration of the bills relating to the territorial army was, however, admitted on all hands. The various sections of the Right are far from being so united, and a new apple of discord has been thrown into their camp in the shape of a letter addressed by the Count de Chambord to M. de la Rochette, one of his supporters in the Assembly. In this letter he urges his friends to undertake nothing that is likely to delay or hinder the Monarchical restoration they are working for, which is construed into an order that they should vote against the Constitutional Bills. Some seventy members of the Extreme Right had already decided upon this course, and the Count de Chambord's communication has led to their being reinforced by a number of the Moderate Right. The Right Centre, now presided over by M. Bocher, in place of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, hesitates whether to follow their example or to ally itself with the Left Centre in support of the bills.

On Sunday Paris, notably the western side, was visited by one of the most violent tempests experienced for a long time past. Several houses were all but unroofed, the glass coverings of the various halles suffered severely from the wind and the flying débris, and several trees were torn up in the Bois de Boulogne. One death from a falling chimney and several accidents are reported. Towards noon the gale abated, but the weather has continued squally. The day had been selected for the opening of the new Protestant church, the Eglise de

l'Etoile, which has just been built for M. Bersier, the well-known and eloquent pastor. Fortunately, the hour appointed was in the afternoon. An impressive service and an eloquent sermon from M. Bersier formed the main features of the ceremony.

On Saturday the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke Alexis visited the new Opera House, which was lit up in honour of the occasion. On the superb internal decorations of this building it is unnecessary to expatiate here. A certain feeling of disappointment seemed to be aroused by the relatively small size of the theatre itself as compared with the vast extent of the series of lobbies, foyers, staircases, and ante-rooms by which it is approached. After inspecting the Opera the heir to the Russian Crown and his brother proceeded to the Elysée, where a dinner was given in their honour, at which several of the leading notabilities, both French and Russian, were present. A reception followed, the comedy of "L'Eté de la St. Martin" being performed in course of the evening by Mlle. Croizette and other artistes from the Théâtre Français.

M. Thiers, who is reported to be in a state of high dudgeon at the triumph of the Radicals and the falling off of the Moderate Republicans, has been interviewed by a reporter of *La France*, apropos of his Italian tour. The veteran statesman expressed himself strongly as to the good feeling entertained by the Italians towards France, but said that to retain that good feeling it would be necessary to avoid a clerical policy. M. Rouher has been examined by a Juge d'Instruction in reference to the affair of the committee for an appeal to the people, but nothing has as yet transpired as to the result.

## HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber, in its sitting of yesterday week, adopted, by 35 votes against 30, a motion in favour of the settlement of international differences by arbitration. The estimates for the department of foreign affairs were voted.

## ITALY.

In the Parliament yesterday week Signor Minghetti brought forward the estimates for 1875. The Senate has approved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Minister of Justice has submitted the draught of the Penal Code. In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies several proposals were read in favour of bestowing an annual income upon Garibaldi. Signor Minghetti agreed to a discussion of these plans, and added that the Government also desired to bring forward a bill for the same object, and would reserve its right to submit the measure to the committee. A telegram states that the Government has adopted the proposal of the Left for settling a pension of 100,000f. on Garibaldi. A new conscription bill is lying before the Parliament. It proposes universal service and a territorial militia.

Archbishop Manning had an interview with the Pope at Rome on Thursday week with regard to the feeling of English Roman Catholics respecting Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet and the course to be pursued by the Church on the question. The Pope is said to have expressed his satisfaction at the progress of Catholicism in England.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The total expenditure of the Austrian empire for 1875 has been fixed in the financial committee at 330,873,832f., exclusive of a supplementary credit of 523,100f. for the Ministry of Public Worship. The revenue is estimated at 372,531,409f. The deficit of 8,342,473f. is to be covered by the issue of Rentes in the possession of the Minister of Finance to the nominal amount of 12,000,000f.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath a resolution in favour of modifying the school inspection law was brought forward by Herr Wildauer. This resolution, which is directed against the clerical opposition in the Tyrol-Diet, was referred to a committee of fifteen, after a warm debate, in the course of which the Government declared itself in favour of the proposal, and maintained the competency of the Reichsrath to deal with the subject. The twelfth and last clause of the Joint-Stock Companies Bill was adopted with an amendment according to which the provisions of the bill will apply to companies already existing, so far as their statutes are not in contradiction therewith. The report of the committee on the suspension and subsequent restoration of the Bank Act was approved without debate.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Minister of Finance brought forward four bills for imposing taxes upon articles of luxury. He proposes to tax billiards, games, servants, carriages, and horses. In the Upper House the President of the Ministry promised to submit a bill this Session, if possible, for a reform of the constitution of the House.

## GERMANY.

Count Moltke's election to the Reichstag, which had been declared invalid, has, after a long discussion, been confirmed.

In the sitting of the German Parliament, yesterday week, the debate upon the judicial bills was continued. The one relating to civil procedure was referred to the Committee of Twenty-Eight, already elected to consider the bill for the organisation of the tribunals. The House voted, almost unanimously, a motion of Dr. Lasker that all judicial bills should be reported upon by a permanent committee, which should sit during the vacation. In the course of the debate upon this proposal, Herr Delbrück, the Minister of State, declared that the Federal Governments were prepared to meet Dr. Lasker's motion by the introduction of a bill to effect the object he had in view.—On Saturday the International Postal Treaty Bill was read the first and second time, the Government being thanked by several members for originating it. A hope was expressed that France would also join the treaty. The Budget for Alsace and Lorraine then came on for discussion, and, after several speakers had been heard, the debate was adjourned.—In the debate on the bill on Monday Prince Bismarck took offence at the objection of the Alsatian deputies that the bill was framed more in the interest of the empire than of the province. In a vehement speech he told them it was meant to be so; that this was a question of the empire, and not of Alsace-Lorraine. He proceeded to announce that he had modified his views with respect to a provincial Parliament. He now regarded it as a source of continual agitation, which might possibly endanger the maintenance of peace. In the end, the bill was referred to a committee of twenty-one members.—It was decided, on Tuesday, to refer the loan bills for the naval and telegraph administrations to the Budget Committee. A debate followed upon the whole budget of the empire. The naval estimates were referred to the Budget Committee. During the discussion upon the next item—namely, the estimates of the Imperial Chancellery—Prince Bismarck said the Imperial Office of Justice, which was about to be created, would be as independent in its relations with the Imperial Chancellery as the other departments of the Imperial Chancellery. Prince Bismarck considered that the establishment of special Imperial Ministries was impracticable in the position in which the empire was situated. The estimates for the Imperial Office of Justice were then voted.

Service was performed for the first time, on Sunday night, in the Old Catholic church at Berlin. Professor Weber, of

Breslau, conducted it and preached a sermon. About 300 persons were present.

## RUSSIA.

Count Adlerberg, Minister of the Imperial Household, having fallen ill at Livadia, the Emperor has postponed his departure. The Empress left Paris on Monday morning for San Remo. Colonel d'Absac was delegated by Marshal MacMahon to accompany her to the Italian frontier. Before leaving, the Empress gave 5000f. to the poor. She was received at the Remo station by the ex-King Amadeus, the Prefect and the Syndic. Her health is reported to be good.

On Monday evening the Czarewitch attended a performance at the Opera, Berlin. His Imperial Highness afterwards left for St. Petersburg, being accompanied to the railway station by the Crown Prince of Germany. M. d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador, General Reuter, military attaché, and the staff of the Embassy were at the station to receive him.

The Government have determined to permit the members of the Civil Service to wear beards. Persons employed at the Imperial Court are excepted, and must continue to shave.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the first recruiting since the introduction of universal obligatory military service in Russia has everywhere passed off satisfactorily. But the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the dread of universal conscription is so general among the Tartars of the Russian Black Sea provinces that all the young men have secretly emigrated to Turkey in the last twelve months, and even old men are running away in numbers, the Turkish skippers of the Levant coast giving them every facility for a prompt and secret passage to Bulgaria and Asia Minor.

## AMERICA.

Judge Westbrook, of the Supreme Court, has dissolved an injunction he had granted against the Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. Havemeyer, the Mayor of New York, died suddenly on Monday in the City Hall.

Mr. James Russell Lowell has been offered the post of Minister at St. Petersburg, but has declined to accept it.

A telegram from New York, of Monday's date, announces the arrival of the King of Hawaii at San Francisco, and his reception there with Royal and military honours. His Majesty was to leave for Washington on a visit to the President. The King has appointed Prince Delehowka to act as Regent during his absence, and to be his successor on the throne.

## AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Ministry has been defeated, and the Governor has, in consequence, dissolved Parliament.

A revolutionary movement has been set on foot in Peru, but it is said to have been effectually resisted hitherto.

An earthquake shock has been felt throughout Chili. Great alarm prevailed at Valparaiso and Santiago.

The Rev. John Scarborough, of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, has been elected Bishop of the new Protestant Episcopal diocese of Southern New Jersey.

Religious disturbances have occurred in Brazil, the cry of "Down with the Freemasons!" being raised by the rioters. Troops and men-of-war have been sent to the spot.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., now Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

It is stated that the hurricane which recently passed over Jamaica did more damage than any which has visited the island for more than forty years. Huge forest trees were torn up, and much growing produce destroyed. Many houses were blown down, and roads washed away.

The Admiralty has expressed to Commanders Garforth, of the Philomel, Salmon, of the Magpie, and Best, of the Nimble, approval of the services rendered by them, and the officers and men of the vessels under their command, during the recent disturbances at Masnah, in the Persian Gulf.

A Melbourne telegram contradicts reports that have appeared in American papers about a serious revolt in the Fiji Islands having been provoked by annexation. Everything is said to be proceeding quietly in the islands, and ex-King Cacobau has arrived in Sydney.

The *Morning Post* announces that the Government has reinstated Admiral Hobart Pasha, now in high command under the Ottoman Porte, in his rank of post-captain in her Majesty's navy; and a Reuter's telegram from Constantinople states that the Order of the Osmanlie of the second class has been conferred on Hobart Pasha.

A despatch from Zanzibar gives intelligence of Lieutenant Cameron to May 16, when he and his party were all well. He had circumnavigated Lake Tanganyika, and identified Livingstone's Lualaba with an effluent of the lake commonly reported among the natives to be the Congo. He is endeavouring by this new route to reach Jellala and Loanda.

*La Presse* says that there are now in Paris a husband and wife, named Vanner, from the department of the Haut Rhin. The husband was born in the reign of Louis XV. and the wife in that of Louis XVI. M. Vanner has lived under a dozen different Governments; he is 105 and his wife 95. There are few centenarians in Paris, but among them is M. de Waldeck, the artist, who is in his 108th year.

Prince Charles of Roumania opened the Chambers at Bucharest yesterday week. In a speech from the throne he expressed satisfaction at the friendly state of the relations existing between his Government and foreign Powers, attributing it to the observance of treaties and respect for law. Prince Demeter Ghika has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by an almost unanimous vote. The Prince is a supporter of the Government party.

A catastrophe has occurred on the Great St. Bernard. From the account in the *Journal de Genève* of the accident it seems that eight Italian workmen were crossing the mountain, and that two monks and a servant, followed by a dog, went out to meet them. The whole party was overtaken by a snowstorm, and buried in the drift. One of the monks succeeded in extricating himself, but was only able to walk a few steps. The dog went back to the monastery, and assistance was sent, but it was too late. The monk died half an hour after being found; the others remained buried in the snow.

An extension of our colonial empire in South Africa has taken place. A summary of news from Capetown to Nov. 5 states that Sir H. Barkly has annexed Griqualand East, Adam Kok's territory, to the British territories. The frontiers of the Cape Colony and Natal are thus joined. This is expected to be the beginning of a union of Natal with the Cape Colony, with a new representation in the Cape Parliament. Adam Kok is for the future to be a British pensioner on a salary of £1000 per annum. Mr. Orphen, a resident magistrate, is the ostensible Governor for the present. The despatch adds that the Griquas are alleged to be not much delighted at the annexation.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "THE ARREST."

It may be surmised with great probability that this picture was designed to illustrate, two years ago, the severe bearing of the law of compulsory military service in the provinces lately incorporated with the new German Empire. A Prussian officer, and one soldier under his command, with others doubtless in waiting outside the door, have entered the cottage of a Saxon peasant family, as it seems, in order to secure the person of one, a husband and father, who has disregarded his liability to the conscription. The high-spirited freeman is inclined to resist them by an act of violence, which would cost him dear; but his anger is restrained by the weeping wife and daughter who cling to his brawny arms. His aged father is meantime engaged in a vehement scolding of the sternly calm Lieutenant von Stiefelherz; but he can by no means shake the official determination of that military martinet. There is a great deal of character-history, and even character-prophecy, in the faces of these men, as depicted by the artist and as reproduced in our Engraving (from a photograph by the Berlin Photographic Company). The officer, imperturbably staring at the agonised attitudes of the people to whom he pays such a distressing visit, nevertheless measures with some complacency the stature and strength of the man he is about to lead away and enrol in the ranks of his regiment. It is likely enough that they will, allowing for difference of grade, soon learn to esteem one another on the parade-ground or the battlefield; for both these men are brave and faithful sons of the Germans' Fatherland, henceforth exulting in the Imperial standard of its national unity. *Es lebe der Deutsche Kaiser! Vorwärts mit Gott!*

## THE GALE.

A severe gale blew on Sunday last, and there were many casualties. At Shields the St. Albans, of London, drove behind the north pier, and a terrible scene occurred in the presence of an immense concourse of people watching the ship coming in. As the vessel got into broken water the crew, five in number, took to the rigging, and the captain's wife was observed to rush out of the cabin and follow. As soon as the vessel struck the rocks the woman and the mate fell on to the ship's rail, and thence into the sea, and were drowned. The others fell on the deck. The Tynemouth life brigade promptly went along the pier, got a line on board the ship, and brought the three men ashore. Twenty-one lives were lost off the Scotch coast. At Aberdeen the barque Veteran, belonging to South Shields, struck on the pier at Balaclava Harbour, Fraserburgh, and became a total wreck. So quickly did the vessel break up that eleven out of the crew of twenty-one were drowned. The Compass, of Ipswich, went ashore at Crail, near the entrance of the Firth of Forth. Every exertion was made to save the crew, which consisted of five hands. Two of them were got ashore by means of ropes; but the remaining three, including the captain, perished. On Saturday the schooner Ranger, of Larne, bound for Londonderry from Troon, with coals, struck on Pattison's Rock, Mull of Kintyre, and went down in deep water immediately afterwards. The crew were saved. The Ann, of Wells, a small coasting vessel, drove ashore at Seaham, and the master, Mr. Ransom, was drowned. Several wrecks are reported from the Orkneys. The Waterford schooner Hulda was wrecked off Padstow, but the crew were rescued. The same evening Mr. Thomas Hitchins, provision merchant, Fowey, was, with two boys, rowing down the Fowey from Lostwithiel, when, upon getting into the wash off the cliff, the boat was swamped and all three were drowned.

During the terrible storm on Sunday last the steamer La Plata, bound from the Thames to South America with a telegraph cable on board, founded off Ushant. The *Daily Telegraph* states that of the crew about sixty, including the captain, are believed to have been drowned, and the remainder, fifteen in number, put off in a small boat, and, after having been at sea nearly twenty-four hours, almost without provisions, were picked up by the emigrant-ship Gare Loch. Thence fourteen of the survivors were transferred to the steamer Antenor, and landed at Gravesend on Wednesday.

Serious floods have been reported as a consequence of the late heavy rains, and at Nottingham the Trent had so risen that whole streets were filled in the lower apartments with water, and the occupants had to live in the bed-rooms. In Derbyshire, also, hundreds of houses have been flooded.

A heavy snowstorm visited the north-eastern counties of Scotland on Tuesday.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £206 were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services rendered during the heavy gales experienced last month, when thirty-five lives were saved from different wrecks on our coast. The crew of the Seaham life-boat and the Coast Brigade men were fortunately enabled, with the life-boat lines, to save three of the crew of the schooner Lady Ann, of Wells, wrecked at the back of Seaham Pier. The master, who was lashed to the rigging of the vessel, had become helpless from exposure, and John Marshall, jun., the assistant coxswain of the life-boat, gallantly boarded the wreck; but before he could reach the captain he was washed overboard and lost. For this daring act the silver medal of the institution, its thanks inscribed on vellum, and £1 were voted to Marshall. Various rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments to the amount of £3020 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Mrs. Annie Mather, of Longridge House, had given the institution £1000, to defray the cost of a life-boat establishment in memory of her late husband, Mr. Charles Mather, after whom the life-boat is to be named. Other contributions to the society were announced at the meeting, including £30 13s. 6d. from the Newport (Monmouth) Histrionic Club; £30 from R. (Swansea); and £24 10s. additionally, collected by some friends at Foo-Chow-Foo, China. A new life-boat, on the plan of the institution, had been forwarded to New Zealand, to be stationed at Port Napier. Reports were read from Captains Ward, Robertson, and Jones, R.N., the inspector and the two assistant inspectors of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The owners of Dundee and Peterhead ships engaged in seal-fishing have passed resolutions in favour of establishing a close time, to be enforced by international law.

An Admiralty notice of Thursday evening states that Captain George S. Nares, of her Majesty's ship Challenger, has been selected to command the Arctic expedition, and will return to England from Hong-Kong by the first mail.

## THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.  
Austen, J. M., Incumbent of Christ Church, Colne; to be Surrogate.  
Bailey, C., Rural Dean of Cleveland (Stokesley division).  
Baker, Robert; Rector of Fishbourne, near Chichester.  
Cartwright, H. A.; Vicar of White Stanton, Somerset.  
Clay, E. K.; Vicar of Cartmel, Lancashire.  
Creighton, Mandell; Vicar of Embleton, Northumberland.  
Cust, A. P. Purey; Honorary Canon in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.  
Davies, D. H., Curate of Llanychaeron; Vicar of Verwick, Cardiganshire.  
Fuller, John M.; Vicar of Bexley, Kent.  
Harris, Ellis Shipton, Vicar of Rowde, Wiltshire.  
Heywood, Oliver, Vicar of Oakridge; Rector of Southwick, Suffolk.  
Hill, Dr.; Rector of Stanway, Colchester.  
Hughes, J. B.; Vicar of Staverton, Devon.  
James, G., Minor Canon of Gloucester; Rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester.  
Jowitt, William; Rector of Stevenage, Herts.  
Parkhouse, W. H., Rector of All Hallows, Exeter; Vicar of Perranzabuloe.  
Rousby, H.; Curate (sole charge) of Melchbourne, Beds.  
Sadler, William; Vicar of Broadheath, Devon.  
Sanderson, E.; Vicar of High Hurst Wood, Sussex.  
Sharpe, John; Rector of Gissing, Norfolk.  
Stewart, Henry Holmes; Vicar of East Witton.

The Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, has arrived in England from his diocese.

It appears from a bluebook recently printed that there are 12 canonries and 650 livings in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

The parishioners of Neenton, Salop, have presented an illuminated address, together with views of the village church and school, to the Rev. James Francis, late Curate-in-Charge, as a small token of their esteem and regard.

In the Court of Arches articles have been admitted in the case of "Coombes v. the Rev. John Edwards, jun.," the Vicar of Prestbury, near Cheltenham, who is accused of having carried out an excessive ritual in his church.

The Rev. Edwin Oakley has received from the parishioners of St. Nicholas's, Ipswich, a purse of 40 guineas and a richly bound Prayer-Book, in token of their appreciation of his zealous and faithful ministry during the year he has been in charge of the parish.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Rochester consecrated the church in Blackheath Park, which has been open for many years under license (having been the private property of the Cator family), but which will henceforth be known as the Church of St. Michael and all Angels. The venerable pastor is the Rev. Joseph Fenn, who is in his eighty-fifth year.

Sir B. J. Phillimore, in the Arches Court yesterday week, decided that it was inexpedient for him to hear arguments on three of the points in the case of "Martin v. Mackonochie" on which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had already given judgment, and he suggested that such arguments should be addressed to the Judicial Committee itself. On the other points his Lordship reserved judgment.

Monday (the festival of St. Andrew) having been set apart as a day of "intercession" for foreign missions, there were special services in many of the London churches. At Westminster Abbey, at the afternoon service, the sermon was preached by Dean Stanley, who took occasion to pay a high tribute to the life and work of Bishop Colenso; and in the evening an address was delivered in the nave by Dr. Caird, Principal of the University of Glasgow. This was an elaborate defence of the principles of Christianity.

The first diocesan synod ever held in the diocese of Manchester took place on Thursday week, on the invitation of the Bishop, in the Manchester Cathedral. It was agreed, on the motion of the Dean of Manchester, that an annual diocesan conference should henceforth be held, consisting of 200 clergy and 300 laymen, and the Bishop was asked to nominate a committee to make necessary arrangements. A committee was also appointed to prepare a scheme for the rearrangement of rural deaneries and the establishment of a third archdeaconry. In the afternoon the sitting was occupied in a discussion on the Public Worship Regulation Act. The Bishop spoke for an hour against the policy of altering rubrics, and expressed his opinion strongly against the use of eucharistic vestments and the eastward position in the celebration of the communion. A discussion followed; but, on a show of hands being called for, only twelve were held up in favour of the proposal to modify the rubrics, and it was understood that the synod adopted the alternative set down in the business circular of allowing the Bishop freely to exercise his discretion in cases where the usage, though possibly contrary to the letter of the rubric, is long established, and is not offensive to any large portion of the congregation, nor contrary to the spirit of the Church of England.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, Mr. Newton, M.A., Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum, corresponding member of the Institute of France, has been elected an honorary Fellow of Worcester. Messrs. A. C. Bradley, late open exhibitioner of Balliol, and H. H. Asquith, late scholar and exhibitioner of the same house, are successful candidates for the vacant fellowships at the above college.

Dr. Peter Wallwork Latham, formerly Fellow of Downing, has been elected Downing Professor of Medicine at Cambridge. The Board of Medical Studies has made a report to the Vice-Chancellor, in which certain important alterations in the regulations for proceedings in medicine are suggested.

On Monday the curators of the University of Edinburgh elected Mr. Eneas W. Mackay, advocate, to the chair of history. This year the number of students who have matriculated is 1868, against 1738 in last winter session.

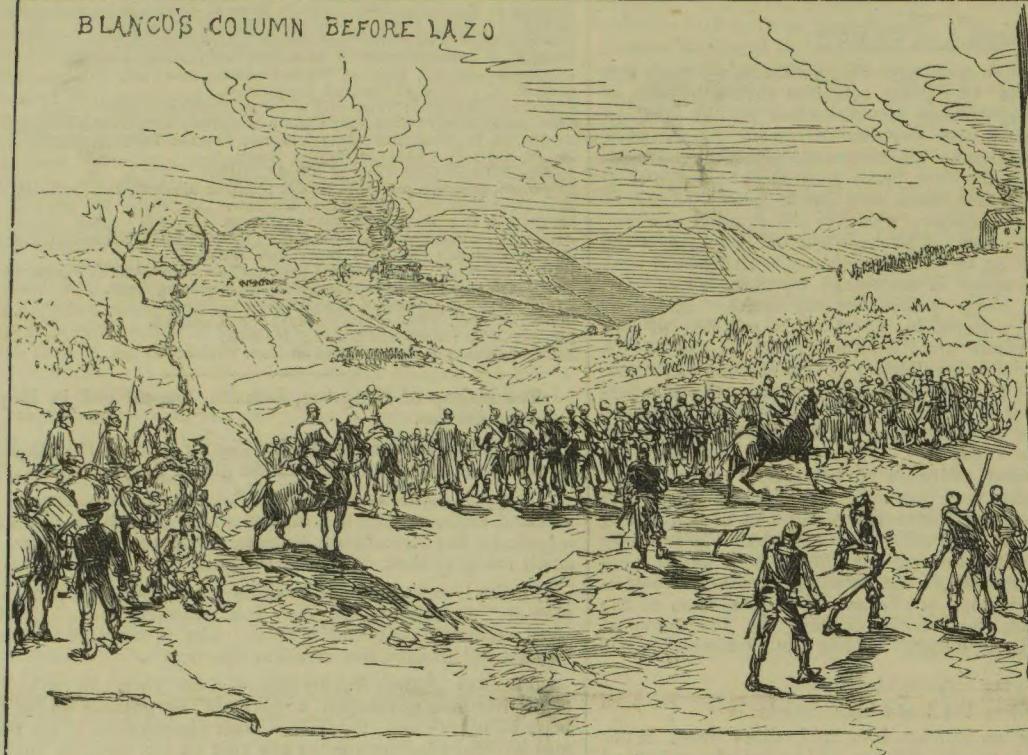
The Westminster play this year is the "Trinummus." It will be performed on Dec. 10, 15, 17.

The Rev. W. F. Short, M.A., Fellow and late Tutor of New College, Classical Tutor and Chaplain of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has been appointed Warden of St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford.

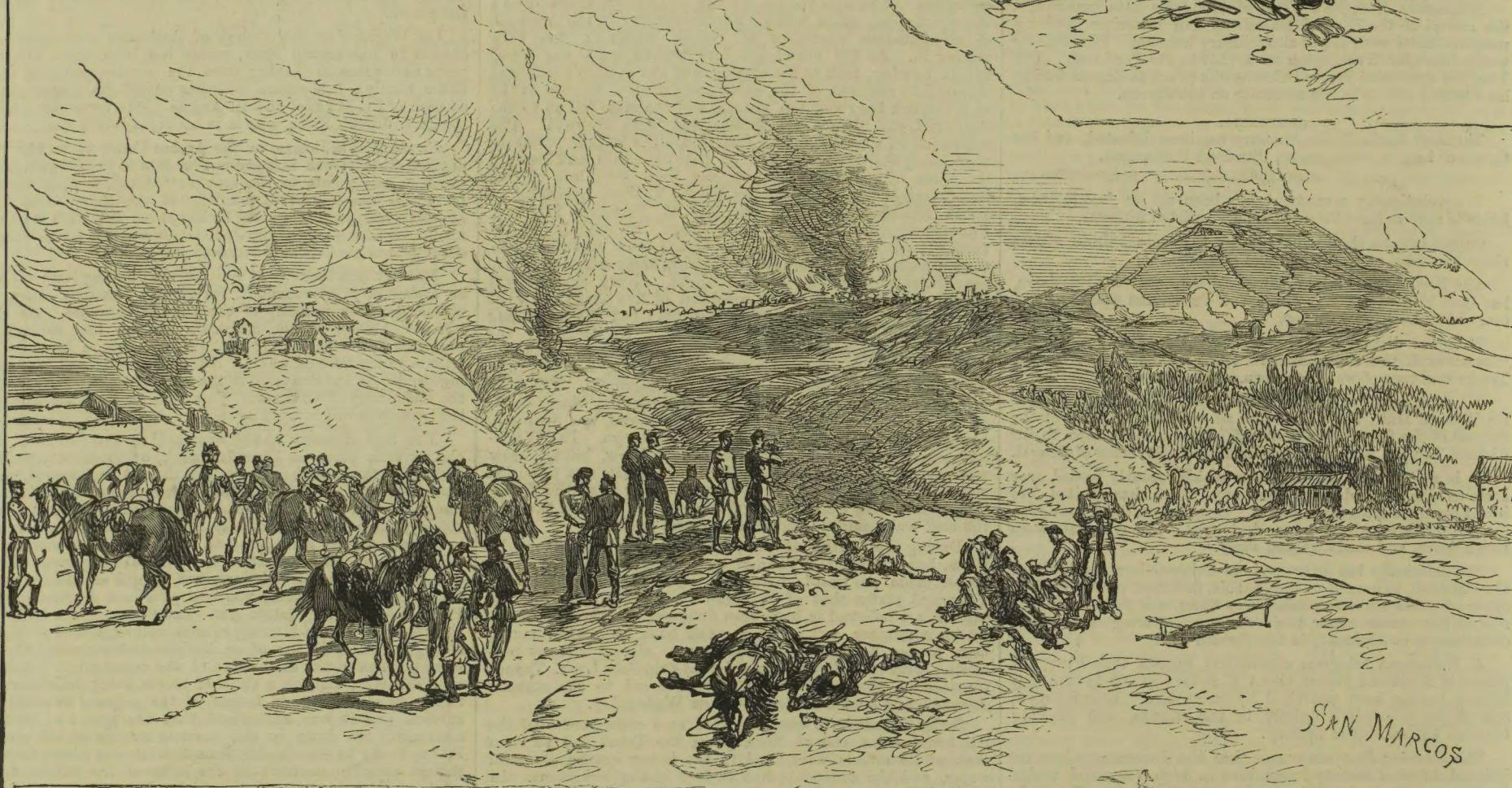
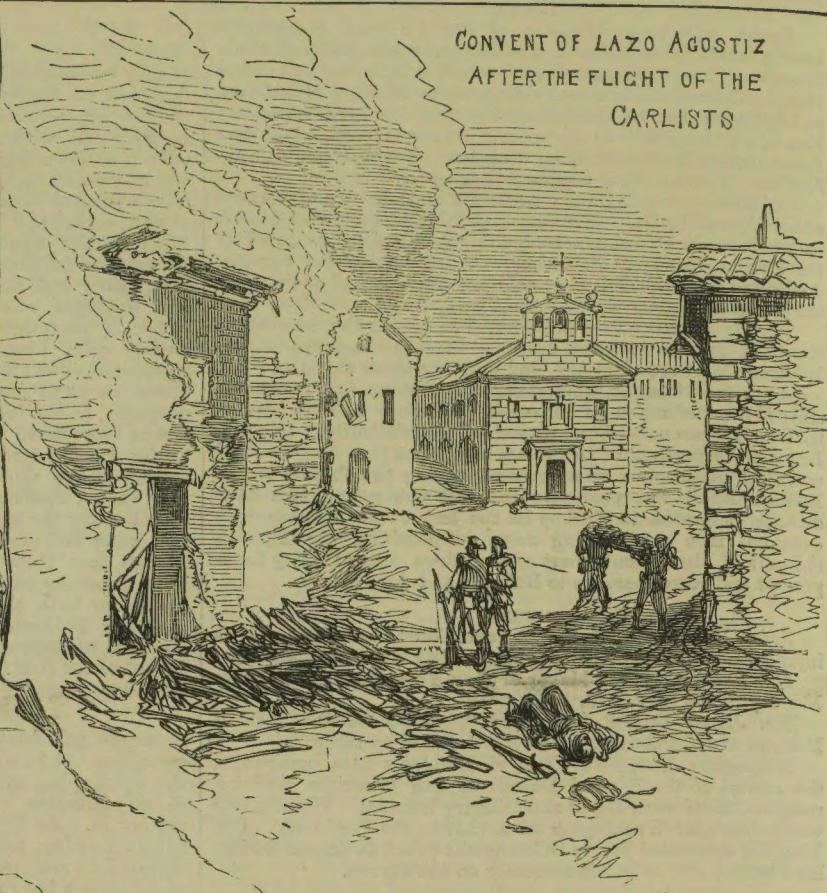
The Belgian artist, M. Charles Felu, who, born without arms, has astonished many visitors to the Antwerp Musée by the facility with which he wields palette and brushes with his feet, has commenced a series of copies from pictures in the South Kensington Museum.

Alderman M'Swiney was, on Tuesday, elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year. In returning thanks for his election he declared himself a Catholic first and an Irishman afterwards. Mr. Lewis Harris, of Dublin, the first Jewish gentleman who has sat in the Municipal Council of the Irish metropolis, was last week elected Alderman of one of the most important wards by a large majority, although his opponent had filled the office of Lord Mayor.—For the purpose of electing a Mayor for the ensuing year, the Cork Town Council assembled on Tuesday. Mr. Nagle (Home Ruler), who occupies the civic chair, was proposed and seconded. In opposition to him was nominated Alderman Burrowes (Conservative). Upon a poll Mr. Nagle was re-elected by a large majority.

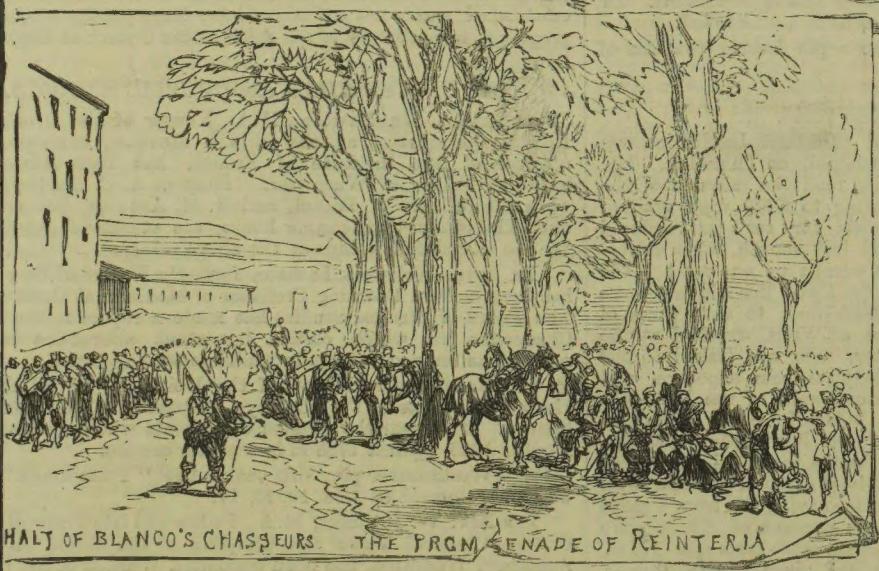
BLANCO'S COLUMN BEFORE LAZO



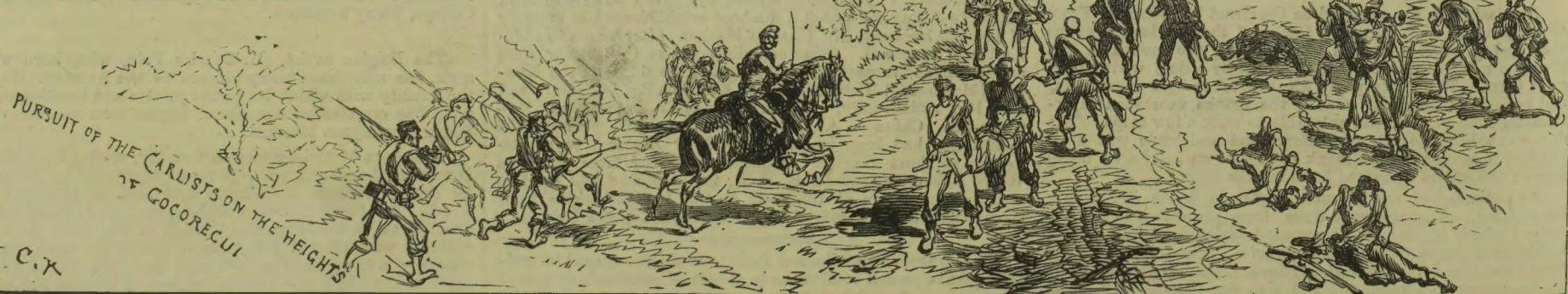
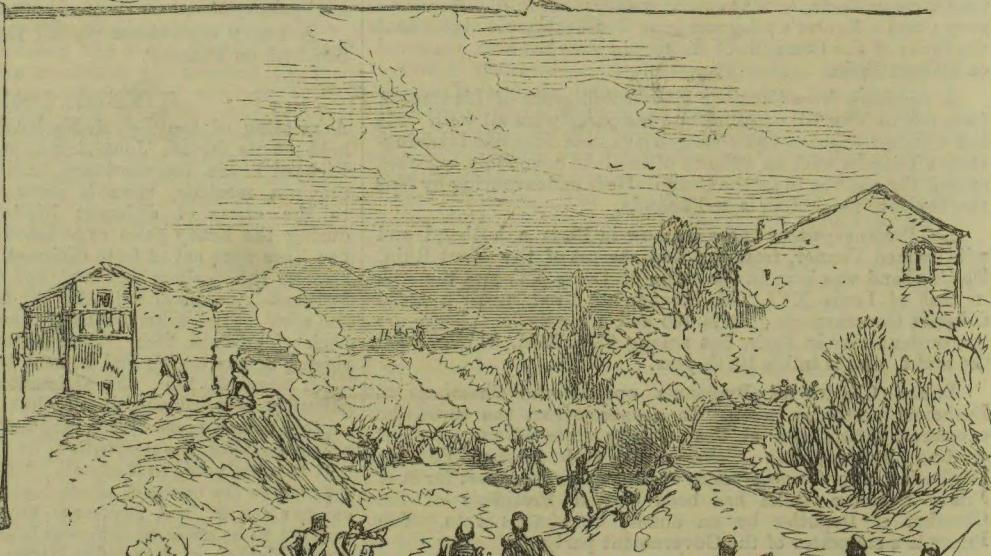
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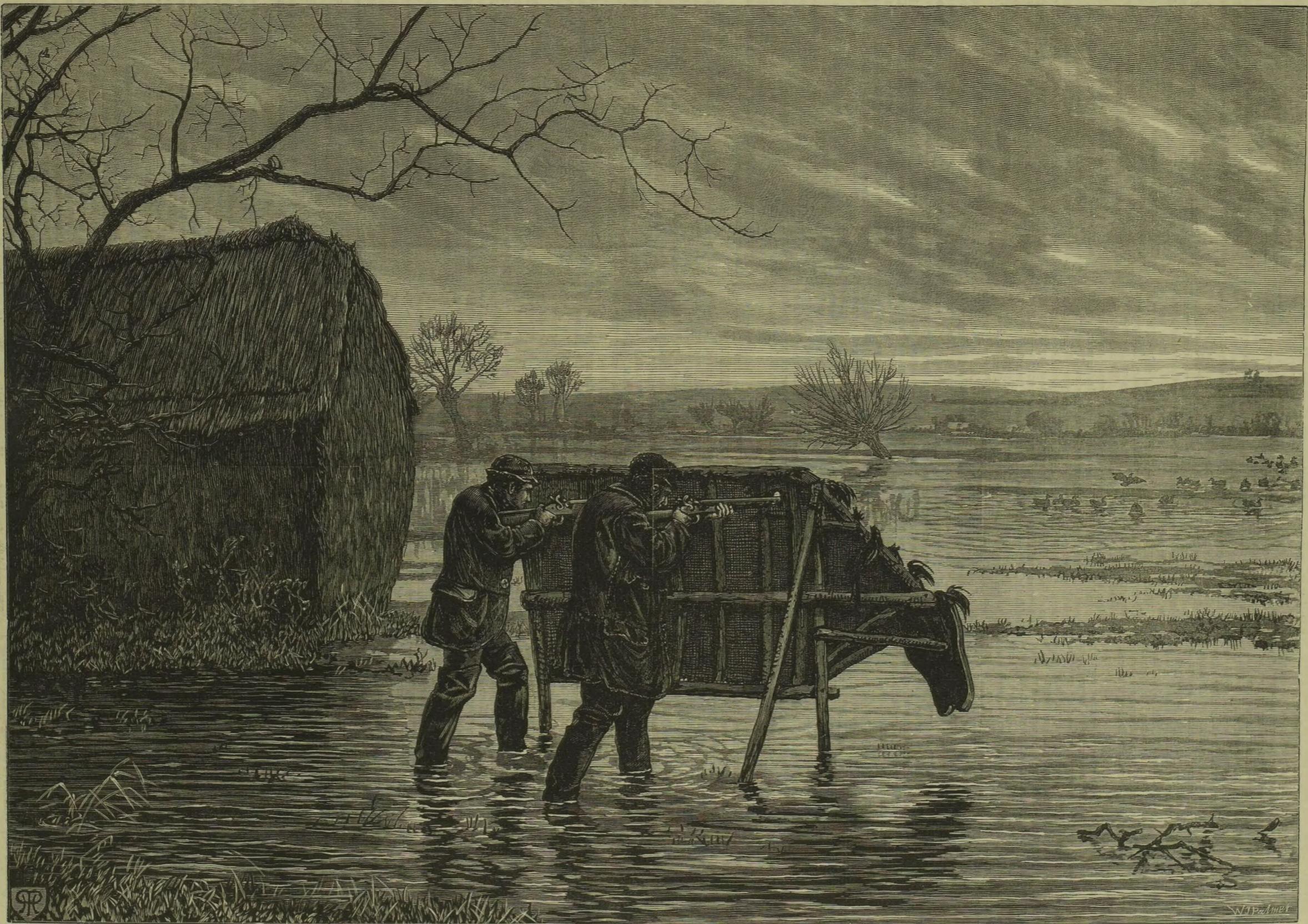
SAN MARCOS



HALT OF BLANCO'S CHASSEURS. THE PRIMERA DE NADEA OF REINTERIA



PURSUIT OF THE CARLISTS ON THE HEIGHTS  
OF GOCORECUL



SHOOTING WILDFOWL ON THE UPPER THAMES.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I am repeating no vague and uncertain Echo in stating that Mr. Edward Pigott, the recently-appointed Licensor of Plays, is striving his very utmost to give useful substance and momentum to the delicate and responsible office which he fills, with the aim of purifying the national stage from some very objectionable excrescences which at present disfigure it. It would be absurd to assume that Mr. Pigott has either the will or the power to move the Lord Chamberlain to prohibit the performance of bald and bad translations of French opéras bouffes, or of idiotic extravaganzas of home growth, full of coarse slang and "break-downs" executed by young persons who do not know how to dance, and who have forgotten to dress themselves before coming on the stage; but, in performance of his functions of official censor of the drama, Mr. Pigott, it is understood, will not relax in his efforts, by judicious hints and kindly remonstrance, to induce managers not to look exclusively for support to the patrons of what may be termed "fish-fag" operas and Billingsgate burlesques. I am old enough to remember Richardson's Show, and the balls at the Crown and Anchor booth at Greenwich Fair; and I declare that both those entertainments were preferable, on the score of humour, interest, and decorum, to the degrading mummeries to which the charming music of Offenbach, Hervé, and Lecocq is now too frequently wedded.

*Chi va piano va sano, e chi va sano va lontano* says the Italian proverb; and if Mr. Pigott treads softly he will tread safely, and, in the end, go a long way in reforming both the matter and the manner of the modern drama, which (a Shakspearian revival here and there excepted) seems to be in the most ambiguous state imaginable. At the same time it must be remembered that neither managers nor the public are to be bullied, and that if my Lord Dundreary or the Hon. Falian Fitzdottrel choose to pay their three halfcrowns for a stall to see the last new "rough and tumble" opéra-bouffe instead of witnessing the performance of Mr. Henry Irving in "Hamlet," they must be coaxed and not coerced into better taste and better sense. And as regards theatrical costume, Mr. Pigott, while doing his duty in reprehending unseemly garb, would do well to remember the terrible opprobrium incurred under the Restoration of the Bourbons by the *gentilhomme de la chambre*, M. Sosthène de la Rochefoucauld, who felt himself officially called upon to add an inch and a half of longitude to the draperies of the coryphées at the Grand Opera.

One more remarkable operatic Echo, and I have done with Melpomene, Thalia, and Terpsichore. The new Grand Opera in Paris is positively to open its doors on Jan. 1, 1875; and the manager, M. Halanzier, has courteously invited the Lord Mayor of London and his "Court" to be present at the inaugural ceremony. His Lordship, it is said, will likewise be entertained during his stay in Paris by the President of the Republic and by the Prefect of the Seine. The Right Hon. David Stone will go to France, I hear, in "state," accompanied by the Re-orderer, the Common Serjeant, the Remembrancer, the Chamberlain, and the Town Clerk, or by as many of those high officials as can be spared from the performance of their arduous functions; and by his Lordship's ordinary ceremonial retinue of sword-bearer, mace-bearer, City marshal, and gorgeously-clad footmen. It is to be hoped that the civic party will include Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, since it was at that memorable literature and art banquet in July last that M. Halanzier, the invited guest of the late Lord Mayor, expressed his hope, on returning thanks for the toast of "The Visitors," to see his hospitable host in Paris in 1875.

Yet does the path of M. Halanzier threaten to be not entirely a highway of roses. The manager of the Académie Nationale de Musique is complaining bitterly that there is too much vestibule, too much corridor, too much crush-room, too much foyer, too much staircase, and too little auditorium in the splendid edifice which M. Garnier, the architect, is about to hand over to him, and which seems to a certain extent to realise the criticism once passed on the works of old Puritan Prynne—"all rind and no fruit." Then M. Halanzier says, ruefully, that when he has provided for the Chief of the State and for the numerous official personages who have by law the right of free admission to his theatre, and for the journalists, who are by courtesy entitled to their entrées (Jean Jacques Rousseau tells us, in his "Confessions," that he was on the free list of the Opera), he will have about 1900 places to sell to the general public; while his expenses in the way of gas alone will be trebled. Substituting wax tapers for fishtail burners, it is curious to remember that a precisely similar complaint was made, a hundred and fifty years ago, by M. Francine, the son-in-law of Lulli, who succeeded that illustrious composer as director of the French opera. The theatre then established on the Place du Palais Royal only accommodated 1500 spectators; and the unhappy Francine complained that 250 places were monopolised every night by the underlings of the Court; 250 more by military officers of the Maison du Roi, who claimed admission on payment of a peppercorn fee of twopence-half-penny; while another 250 were engrossed by the aristocracy, who took boxes for the season, had their coats of arms emblazoned on the doors, and very often forgot to pay for them—the boxes, not the coats.

Solemn leading articles and lengthy letters in the newspapers (including two excellent epistles from Mr. Beresford-Hope and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck) announce that the scheme propounded by Mr. Burges for the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral has been definitely rejected by the Cathedral authorities; that the entire decoration question is now, so to speak, "hung up;" and that the £40,000 already collected by public subscription will lie comfortably at interest, and fructify there until some common agreement can be effected between the Dean and Chapter, the Fine-Arts Committee, and the public at large. I have a reason for noting this fact. I may mention that counsel in this controversy has been darkened by a multitude of words concerning the "intentions" of Sir Christopher Wren as regards the decoration of St. Paul's, and by vague reference to some drawings by Sir Christopher preserved in the library of All Souls' College, Oxford. As nobody seems to have any exact notion of the nature of the illustrious architect's "intentions"—if he intended anything at all beyond building a cathedral "for eternity"—and as everybody cannot go to Oxford or obtain admission to the library of All Souls, I venture to hint that Mr. Ashpitel, in his "Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society" (vol. iii. part vii.), has given a very exhaustive catalogue and description of Wren's drawings relative to St. Paul's; but that, with respect to any views entertained by Sir Christopher as to the complete embellishment of the interior of the cathedral, the drawings at All Souls' College are about as useful, considered as a guide to the decorator, as Horace's ode, "Persicos odi puer apparatus," might be to a plain cook who was ambitious to dress up a "little dinner" in such a manner as not to merit the animadversion of the *Saturday Review*.

I hope the hint I have given will not be considered impertinent; but people don't seem to read books nowadays. They

write them instead. Of all the controversialists who have been prating about Suarez, Mariana, and Escobar in the sorry *polemics* about the Vatican decrees, how many appear to have glanced even at a single page of the famous "Treatise of the Pope's Supremacy," by the learned Dr. Isaac Barrow, which has been justly described as one of the most masterly series of arguments in the English language? It is true that Barrow's treatise fills more than two hundred and fifty pages of a bulky folio. And books are so many! and life is so short!

There is a good old story about Dr. Barrow, one which Peter Cunningham omitted in his *raccolta* of the "Sayings of King Charles the Second." The rare old divine was a tremendous smoker; and when the King was told that the author of the "Treatise" well merited elevation to the episcopal bench his Majesty replied laughingly that he had long been thinking of making Dr. Barrow a Bishop, but that he could not exactly make up his mind whether to fix his see in Maryland or in Virginia. I commend this anecdote to the notice of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

Watts Phillips, artist, dramatist, novelist, and critic, died at Brompton on the morning of Wednesday last. He was forty-nine years of age. I have rarely known a more various, capable, brilliant, and, in all respects, singular man. He drew beautifully; could etch, and design on stone and wood; and in early life had been a pupil of dear old George Cruikshank. Until the end of his life Watts was as inveterate as Thackeray in scribbling whimsical vignettes on the margins of books and letters. When I knew him first, some two-and-twenty years ago, Watts Phillips was drawing caricatures and penning humorous essays in a periodical long defunct, entitled *Diogenes*. Suddenly, to the surprise of all his friends, he achieved great success as a dramatist; and when I say that he was the author of "The Dead Heart," of "The Poor Strollers," of "The Huguenot Captain," of "Camilla's Husband," of "Noboy's Child," of "On the Jury," and of that "Lost in London" which is even now running a triumphant career at the Princess's Theatre, I need say no more to show what a loss has been sustained by the drama in the death of this accomplished man. He must have written at least thirty plays, many of which still "keep the stage;" but how many novels and tales he wrote in such popular periodicals as the *London Journal* and *Bow Bells*, under the *nom de plume* of "Fairfax Balfour," I am sure I cannot tell. American as well as English managers and publishers were eager to secure his productions; and if he could only have enjoyed good health he would have been as prosperous as he was popular. He was a linguist, a devourer of old books, a wonderful mimic, and one of the best dinner-table *raconteurs* I ever listened to. But he had been miserably ill for many months; and when he died, on Wednesday morning, was little more than a skeleton. The lamp of life was wasted quite away. The oil was gone; the wick was spent; yet the flame burnt brightly to the last. Then it flickered for a moment, and expired, quite quietly.

G. A. S.

## PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC MATTERS.

The Master Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield took place on Thursday week, and among the guests were Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Mundella (the members for the borough), Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., and General Schenck. The Master Cutler (Mr. George Wilson), in proposing the healths of the Prince and Princess of Wales, said he had hoped to have the honour of the Prince's presence on that occasion, but other engagements previously made prevented this. His Royal Highness, however, had promised during the coming year to visit Sheffield, and to bring the Princess with him.

In responding to a toast at the annual dinner of the Chippenham Agricultural Society, yesterday week, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol reviewed the results of the past two years' agitation among farm-labourers. Sir George Jenkinson commented on the policy of the Government, and indicated a number of Conservative measures which might be expected from them. Mr. George Escourt, M.P., and Mr. Walker Powell, M.P., also spoke.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, speaking at Whitehaven, said the present Ministry was a Government devoted to three I's—Ignorance, Idleness, and Intemperance—as was proved by their measures lowering the standard of education for poor children, dealing with women's work in factories, and increasing the hours of sale in public-houses.

Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., was present at the annual dinner of the Botley and South Hants Farmers' Club on Monday, and in speaking of the prospects of the next Parliamentary Session looked forward to the introduction of measures for the better regulation of sanitary affairs, and for more effectually dealing with the incidence of local taxation. Lord Henry Scott, M.P., also spoke, deprecating the heat which was imported into religious controversies, and questioned the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone in publishing his recent pamphlet.

On Monday night, at a meeting in Coventry Corn Exchange, a presentation of a handsome metal centrepiece and a beautiful gold watch, both of Coventry manufacture, was made to Samuel Carter, late M.P. for Coventry, as a recognition of the services he had rendered to the Liberal party.

Lord Borthwick gave a lecture, on Monday, to the working men of Dundee, on the capital of the nation and its relation to labour. He indicated the process by which savings are capitalised, and reviewed the financial relations of England to the world at large.

Sir P. Egerton, M.P., addressing a meeting of his constituents at Crewe, on Monday evening, alluded to the Liberal cry of free Church and free land. He contended that all parties enjoyed perfect freedom in religious matters, and that anyone could now buy land at market price without let or hindrance. Mr. Tollemache, M.P., also spoke upon the legislation of last Session, and said the manner in which Mr. Disraeli had selected his colleagues had doubly secured to him the confidence of the country.

Sir L. Palk, M.P., in presiding, on Monday evening, at the anniversary dinner of the Exeter Licensed Victuallers' Association, adverted to the destructive policy pursued by the Liberal Government towards the licensed victuallers, and claimed that many of the evils which they had inflicted by the Act of 1872 had been ameliorated by the present Ministry, although some grievances still remained to be redressed.

The members for Exeter addressed their constituents on Tuesday night, and obtained a vote of approval. Mr. Mills expressed a hope that, during the coming Session, there would be satisfactory legislation on the labour question, and he eulogised the efforts of the Home Secretary to improve the dwellings of the poor. Mr. Johnson looked for some enactment relating to friendly societies.

Mr. Boord, M.P., addressed a meeting of his supporters at Woolwich on Tuesday. He defended the policy of the Conservative party, and anticipated that its future would be of a useful, though unshowy, character.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Monday the Directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

A Roman Catholic seminary is to be established in the diocese of Southwark, at a cost of £17,000; and the curriculum is to include "philosophy, theology, and the exact sciences."

Reform of the patent laws was advocated by several of the speakers at the annual dinner in connection with the Inventors' Institute, held yesterday at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of Sir Antonio Brady.

Mr. David Evans was elected on Tuesday, without opposition, a member of the Court of Common Council for Croydon Ward, in the place of Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, who had retired on being appointed medical officer of health to the City.

In a lecture at the Quebec Institute, on Tuesday, Miss Emily Faithfull gave a glowing account of New Zealand as an emigration field for females. The chair was occupied by Sir C. Clifford, a former colonist. A discussion followed the lecture.

The German Gymnastic Society gave its annual display on Wednesday evening at its Turnhalle, near King's-cross. The spacious hall was crowded in every part with spectators, and the gymnasts mustered in great force.

The oratorio "Solomon" will be performed at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday next. This work one of Handel's latest productions, includes some of his finest choruses. The performance will be under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, whose additional accompaniments will be used.

Several thousand Irishmen held a demonstration in Hyde Park, on Sunday, for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the execution of the "Manchester martyrs," demanding the release of the Fenian prisoners, and raising a subscription for their families.

At the Smithfield Club Cattle Show the prizes in money, plate, and gold and silver medals exceed £3000 in value. The exhibition, which opens on Monday next, will be divided into seventy classes, and the strictest precautions are to be taken to prevent the danger of contagion.

The directors of the Royal Albert Hall Concerts have entered into an arrangement with the Metropolitan and District Railway Companies, by which return tickets will be obtainable at any of their stations, including admission to the concerts, for 1s., or to the reserved seats in the balcony for 2s. 6d.

Mr. Slater-Booth, President of the Local Government Board, replying to a deputation that waited upon him yesterday week to urge an extension of the boarding-out system, showed that there are difficulties in the way of such a step, but promised that the subject should be carefully considered.

Much was said at a meeting of the Aborigines Protection Society, held in the City, on Tuesday night—under the presidency of Sir C. Wingfield—respecting the abuses of the system of providing coolie labour, and resolutions were passed urging the subject on the notice of the Government.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 93,715, of whom 35,531 were in workhouses and 58,184 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 590, of whom 419 were men, 144 women, and 27 children.

The freehold premises situate at No. 12, Wellington-street, Strand, being the offices of the *Morning Post* newspaper, comprising an area of 2250 ft., were, on Wednesday, offered at auction by Messrs. Daniel Smith, Son, and Oakley, and sold to Mr. Frederick Chinnock for £9050.

Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, yesterday week, received a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce on the subjects of the Registration of Firms Bill, the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, the Metric System, and the Trade Marks Registration Bill. The right hon. gentleman replied favourably to most of the proposals.

The total number of plans deposited up to eight o'clock on Monday evening, being the latest time allowed by the standing orders of the House, at the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, for the various schemes to come before Parliament during the forthcoming Session, was 223, consisting of 85 railway bills, 37 provisional orders, 94 miscellaneous bills, and 7 tramway bills. In 1873 the number was 244.

Mr. E. J. Bramwell, in lecturing, last Wednesday, to the Society of Arts on the expediency of protection for patents, denied altogether that they interfered with trade. He expressed a hope that the Legislature would not interfere with the present system, as the want of protection would, amongst other consequences, deprive us of the talent of the most ingenious Englishmen, as well as of foreign inventive talent.

The discussion upon Mr. Hare's scheme for creating a municipality for London was resumed, on Monday evening, at the rooms of the Social Science Association—Mr. R. Rawlinson, C.E., in the chair. The debate, which was a long and animated one, was remarkable from the fact that no supporters of the present system took part in it, all the speakers being of opinion that considerable changes were necessary.

There was a large gathering at a meeting of Freemasons held at the hall in Great Queen-street, on Wednesday night, on the occasion of the proclamation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the order in England. A letter from his Royal Highness appointing the Earl of Carnarvon Pro-Grand Master having been read, the noble Lord addressed the brethren present, and afterwards moved a vote of condolence with the Masons of Ireland on the death of their Grand Master, the Duke of Leinster. The nomination of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master for the ensuing year was then formally agreed to.

Dr. Frankland reports, as the result of a chemical analysis of the waters supplied to the metropolis during November, that of the Thames waters, that furnished by the Lambeth company was of the best quality, and was even slightly superior to that derived from the less polluted river Lea, and drawn from the mains of the East London Company. The Southwark and New River Companies delivered "slightly turbid water, and that of the former company contained moving organisms." With these exceptions, the water supplied by all the companies was clear and transparent when drawn.

In consequence of the recent letters published by Roman Catholics with reference to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, Dr. Manning has issued a pastoral in which he declares that those who deny the infallibility of the Pope and the doctrine of the immaculate conception have ceased to be Roman Catholic, and states that every time such persons, concealing this denial, make confession and receive communion "they commit a sacrilege, to their own greater condemnation." Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is criticised in a pastoral by Dr. Clifford, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton (Bristol), who asserts the loyalty of his co-religionists, and says that the Pope has no power to free a Roman Catholic from his allegiance.

The Society of Telegraph Engineers had a conversazione, on Wednesday night, at King's College, in the rooms of which were exhibited all the most recent electrical inventions, as well as many interesting curiosities.

The annual general meeting of the Scottish Corporation was held, on Monday, at the hall belonging to that body in Crane-court, Fleet-street—Sir J. Heron Maxwell in the chair. The report showed that the income for the past year amounted to £7186 3s. 2d., and the expenditure to £6496 11s. 11d., leaving a balance of £691 11s. 3d. During the year £3841 had been distributed in relief. The annual dinner was held in the evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Marquis of Huntly. The subscriptions amounted to £2000.

The annual distribution of the prizes awarded to the students of the South Kensington School of Art, in connection with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, took place, in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on Thursday afternoon—the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, in the chair. The prizes awarded consisted of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and Queen's prizes consisting of books—the total number being over one hundred—and they were won by the students of the school in the local and national competition of 1874; the number of national prizes being fifteen. The total number of students during the year has been 728.

The annual distribution of the regimental and other prizes won in shooting during the past season by the 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs and Docks) Rifle Volunteers was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel, in the presence of a large company, including Colonel Wigram, Colonel Gordon Ives, Colonel Martindale, C.B., Mr. Chambers, chairman of the London and St. Katharine Docks, &c. The prizes were of the value of several hundred pounds.—The annual official inspection of the Inns of Court Volunteers, which is composed almost entirely of members of the legal profession, was held, last Saturday afternoon, in the Temple Gardens, in the presence of a large and distinguished company, including many members of the Bar and officers of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces. In the evening the members of the corps dined together in the Inner Temple Hall, Sir Garnet Wolsey, General M'Murdo, and several other officers being among the guests.

The anniversary meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society for the election of council and officers for the ensuing year, and the presentation of the medals in the gift of the society, was held, on Monday, at Burlington House. The Copley medal was presented to Professor Louis Pasteur, of the Academy of Science, Paris, for his researches on fermentation and on febrile; the Rumford medal to Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., for his spectroscopic researches on the sun and chemical elements; a Royal medal to Professor William Crawford Williamson, F.R.S., of Owens College, Manchester, for his contributions to zoology and palaeontology, and especially for his investigations into the structure of fossil plants of the coal measures; and a Royal medal to Mr. Henry Clifton Sorby, F.R.S., for his researches on slate cleavage and on the minute structure of minerals and rocks for the construction of the micro-spectroscope, and for his researches on colouring matters.

The Registrar-General's weekly return again shows an increase in the annual death-rate in London. The rate, which in the five previous weeks had increased steadily from 20 to 28 per 1000, rose last week to 30, a higher rate than has prevailed in London since December, 1873. This increase in the mortality was most marked in the deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, and in those of adults aged forty years and upwards. The total number of deaths registered was 1925, which were 203 above the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the five previous weeks had steadily risen from 364 to 672, further rose last week to 794, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 166. Of these deaths 386 resulted from bronchitis, 176 from phthisis, and 147 from pneumonia. The deaths from scarlet fever, which in the two previous weeks had been 97 and 124, declined again last week to 97. The asylum district hospitals contained 260 scarlet-fever patients on Nov. 28. There were 17 deaths from measles, 12 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 45 from different forms of fever, 16 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The 45 deaths referred to fever were 11 below the corrected average weekly number, and included 8 certified as typhus, 30 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever. The death of a baker in Leopard's-court, Holborn, was referred to "blood-poisoning, fever, accelerated by unsanitary state of dwelling and want of nourishment." Seven deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

Lord Henry Lennox, the First Commissioner of Works, on Monday night, distributed the prizes awarded by the Department of Science and Art and by the School Committee to the successful students of the City and Spitalfields School of Art, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate. The Rev. W. Rogers, the Rector of St. Botolph, presided. His Lordship claimed for himself the credit of having joined Sir Antonio Brady in the efforts which resulted in the east of London having some of the art-treasures which were so abundant in the west end. The Bethnal-green museum had been, Lord Henry Lennox said, a signal success, and last year upwards of 70,000 people visited it. He was certain that when students of such schools as these went to that museum to see the vast and varied collection of art-treasures, they went not from mere idle curiosity, but to carry on still further the education commenced in these schools. Lord Henry remarked that the students he was addressing lived in an art-neighbourhood; for Spitalfields was the seat of the great silk manufactures brought over by the French. The original weavers had the art and taste which belonged to the French nation, and he should be sorry to find that their successors in this age, when art-training was so much to be desired and sought after, should fall behind in the race. Competition with foreign trades was daily increasing, and, although it was all very fine to say, "Britons never shall be slaves," and that they were masters of everything, it would not do for them to stand still. He had had a long political career, and he found that he never succeeded in anything when he underrated the difficulties before him. Among the other speakers was Mr. Durham, A.R.A., in introducing whom Lord Henry Lennox said that Mr. Durham was a sculptor who had sculptured five heroic statues of Prince Albert. In mentioning the name of the Prince Consort they could never forget how much the country was indebted to that Prince for these schools of art and for the art and technical education now going on all over the country.

Advices from Switzerland state that, owing to the heavy snowstorms throughout the country, many of the passes are closed, and postal communication interrupted. In some places the snow is eight feet deep. Many of the smaller chalets have been completely covered up, and the roofs of stables forced in. Avalanches, too, have been frequent. Workmen have been engaged in endeavouring to open out the more important routes, the snow having ceased to fall.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Warren has resigned the Recordership of Hull, and Mr. W. Cole Beasley, of the Midland Circuit, has received the appointment.

The fate which Dr. Kenealy has so obstinately provoked has at length befallen him. For his conduct as editor of the *Englishman* he was some time ago degraded from the Bench of the Inn of Court to which he belonged; but it remained to be decided whether he could be permitted to continue a member of the Bar. The Benchers of Gray's Inn, at a final meeting which they held on Wednesday, decided this question against him. They resolved unanimously that "Dr. Kenealy, being editor of the newspaper called the *Englishman*, replete as it still is with libels of the grossest character, is unfit to be a member of this Honourable Society or one of the English Bar." His call to the Bar is consequently vacated, he is expelled from Gray's Inn, and his name erased from the list of its members. An appeal, indeed, lies to the Judges from this decision of the Bench of his Inn, and he is stated to have already lodged one against the sentence which disbarred him. It is also stated that the Lord Chancellor has removed Dr. Kenealy's name from the list of Queen's counsel.

An inquiry into the affairs of the Emma Silver Mining Company having been ordered before an examiner in Chancery, the secretary was called as a witness; but, acting on the advice of the company's solicitor, he declined to produce any of the books. The matter was accordingly brought before Vice-Chancellor Malins, who, looking to the allegations made by the shareholder who has petitioned for a winding-up order, could not sanction the idea that the company could refuse all access to the books. To enable the Court to get at the whole truth, he ordered the production of the books before the examiner.

It was arranged on Tuesday, in the case of "Simpson and Wife v. Davey," in which a medical man was proceeded against before the Court of Queen's Bench for compensation on account of an injury he had accidentally caused to a lady he had attended, that the matter should be settled by the defendant paying the plaintiffs £500.

Miss Agnes Fyfe, a lady who, in 1871, was residing at Star-cross, near Dawlish, had brought, in the Court of Common Pleas, an action against Mr. St. John Stukeley Johnson for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Johnson originally introduced himself to the lady's family as "Captain Wynnebury Werner," having temporarily relinquished his own name in consequence of being a deserter from the Army. At the suggestion of his intended brother-in-law he surrendered, in the hope of being pardoned, but was condemned to 112 days' imprisonment, with hard labour, when the lady's intercession in the proper quarter obtained for him a remission of the greater part of his sentence. He subsequently wrote to Miss Fyfe's sister that "he loved another," and a few days after he married that other. For the defence it was urged, in mitigation of damages, that the plaintiff had made use of her "superior age and experience" (she was nine years older than the defendant) to inveigle him into an engagement, and that she had "hunted him down" when he tried to free himself from it. This view of the case, however, did not appear to be warranted by the facts, and was not adopted by the Judge (Mr. Justice Brett) presiding at the trial in summing up. It was also urged by the defendant's counsel that, at all events, the plaintiff had not lost a very good husband. The jury awarded the plaintiff £500.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland has fixed Monday, Dec. 14, for the trial of the action in which Mr. Lawder, Deputy Lieutenant of Leitrim, sues Petronella Halberz for £10,000 damages for breach of promise. Since the writ was issued defendant has married Mr. White, a gentleman of property in Leitrim, and is now resident at Florence.

Dr. Stein brought an action for libel in the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, against the Rev. Mr. Tabor, the master of a school in which he had been employed. The plaintiff had been engaged as tutor and private secretary by Earl Russell, but had been discharged owing to the withdrawal of the testimonial given in his favour by the defendant. Countess Russell gave evidence respecting a letter which had been addressed to her by Mr. Tabor, in which the alleged libel was contained; but the Court ruled that the letter was a privileged communication, and a verdict for the defendant was returned.

Damages to the amount of £365 10s. 6d. were awarded by a jury in the Court of Queen's Bench to Mr. M'Queen, a picture-dealer, in an action which he brought against the Great Western Railway Company for that sum, the value of a case of drawings and other articles which had been lost on the company's line. Leave to move against the verdict was granted.—Two verdicts against railway companies were confirmed on appeal, on Tuesday, in Dublin. In one, the plaintiff, a widow, recovered £1250 from the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, in compensation for her husband's death. In the other the plaintiff recovered £900 against the Midland and Great Western for injuries sustained.—Ninety pounds damages were awarded by a jury in the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, to a carpenter, as compensation for severe injuries he had sustained through being struck by some timber which had been blown down at the works at the Colonial Office carried on by the defendants, Messrs. Jackson and Shaw.

Several fines have been inflicted in the metropolitan police-courts on milk-sellers for watering their milk.

Sentence of twenty-one days' hard labour was passed by the Greenwich magistrate, on Wednesday, on a man for having kissed a young woman in a train while passing through a tunnel.—Edwin Seaton, a draper, of Forest-hill, has been sentenced to four months' hard labour for having beaten his wife with a harness-strap and a poker and attempted to stab her with a knife.

At Lambeth, yesterday week, Eugene Fisher, charged with having improperly used the trade-mark of the Apollinaris Water Company, was committed for trial at the Surrey Sessions, his own recognisances in £50 having been accepted for his appearance.—On Saturday a constable in the L division of the Metropolitan Police was convicted of drunkenness whilst on duty, and was ordered to pay a fine of £2 10s., with the alternative of three weeks' imprisonment. This sentence carries with it the penalty of dismissal from the force.—Ann Fisher, known as a fortune-teller, was, on Monday, convicted of having obtained 20s. from a female servant under false pretences, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The most recent trick that has been devised by sharpers for the purpose of robbing tradesmen is to go suddenly, and without hat or coat, into a shop, ask for change of a sovereign, and, on the silver being produced, to decamp with it. One man who performed this trick at Fulham was chased and captured, and has now gone to prison for six months' hard labour.

Horatio Walters, the captain of the *Emily Augusta*, who had been indicted in the Central Criminal Court on the charge of having murdered three lascar sailors at sea, and had been

found guilty of manslaughter in one case, was convicted yesterday week of the same crime in the second, the third being withdrawn. The jury having recommended him to mercy, the Judge sentenced him to fifteen years' penal servitude.

At the Kingston Assizes, yesterday week, Henry Ayres, a gipsy, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of a woman with whom he cohabited; George Poplett, a labourer, was condemned to death for the murder of his wife; and Jean Beune, who had been convicted on the previous day of burglary, was awarded penal servitude for life.—Two brothers named Hayes were tried, on Saturday, for having robbed a cattle-dealer, with brutal violence, at Kingston fair. Both prisoners being found guilty, one of them, who had been previously convicted of manslaughter and other offences, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, and the other to seven years of the same punishment, and each was also condemned to receive twenty lashes.

John Mayor, a Preston butcher, was, on Monday, sent to prison for a month, for having 182 lb. of diseased meat in his possession.

Mr. Justico Denman, in addressing the grand jury at Leeds Assizes, on Tuesday, referred to the prevalence of crimes of violence, and expressed himself in favour of longer terms of imprisonment rather than the alternative of flogging for such offences.—Edwin Oldroyd, who had occupied a position of trust in connection with the Heckmondwike Co-operative Society, pleaded guilty, on Wednesday, to five indictments charging him with fraud, forgery, and embezzlement. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Arthur Orton has been removed to Dartmoor prison, where he will be kept at work as a tailor.

By the mail from West Africa is brought an interesting account of the meeting at Cape Coast Castle, on the 3rd ult., between Governor Strahan and the kings and chiefs of the Gold Coast on the subject of the slave trade. The Governor read a message from the Queen, reminding the native leaders of their obligations to England on account of the Ashantee war, and imperatively insisting in return upon the abolition of the buying, selling, and pawning of human beings. The kings and chiefs, having consulted, agreed to obey the message, it being stipulated that slaves should leave their masters if they were ill-treated, and that debtors should be held liable for the amounts for which persons were "pawned." Afterwards the assembly was invited to drink long life to her Majesty.—There has also been a meeting at Accra upon the same question, and the natives agreed that the slaves should be under British protection, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation.—It is again announced that King Koffe has been deposed. He is said to have gone to the villages beyond Coomassie.

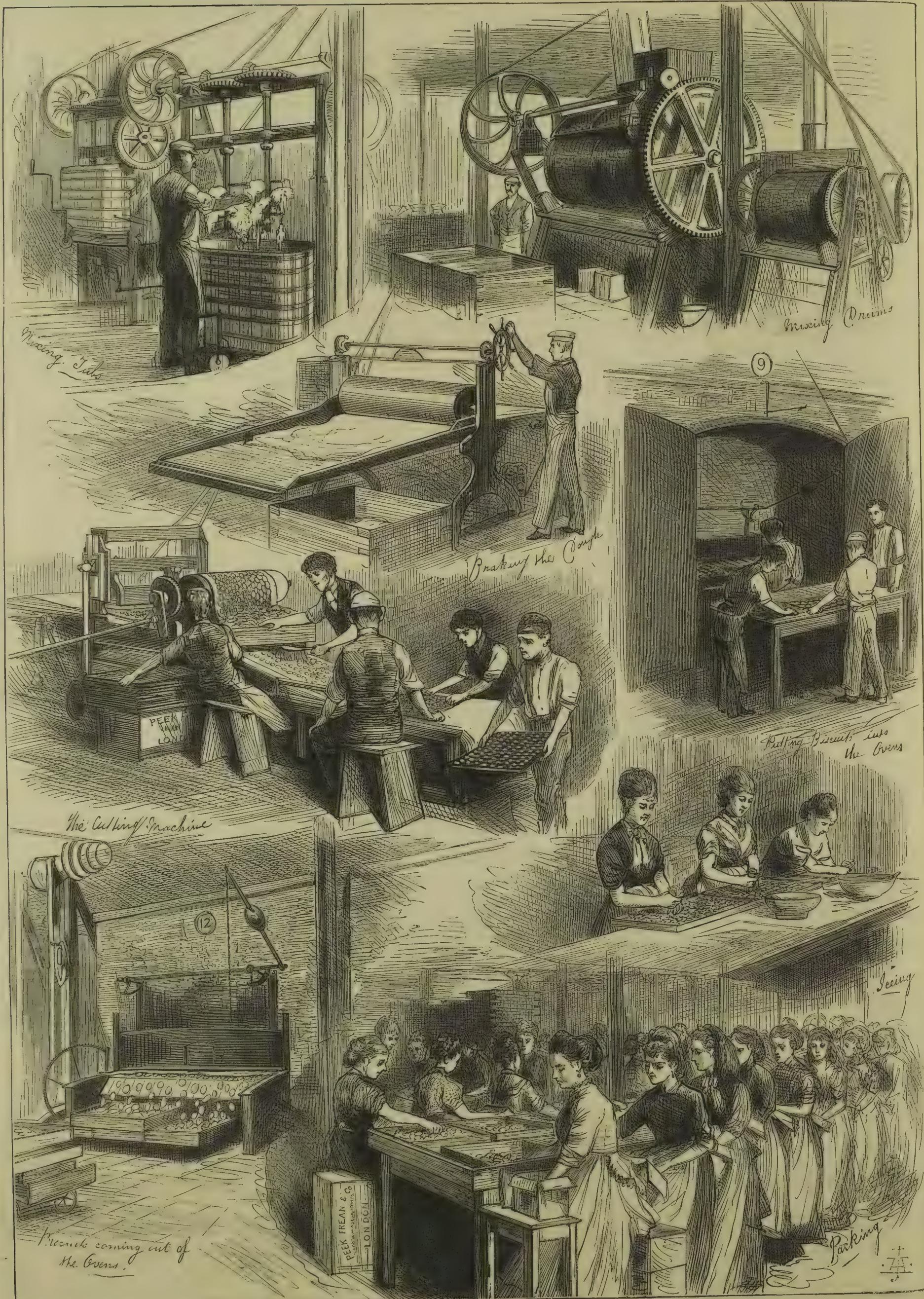
The Six Home Counties, Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Hertfordshire, have almost become the rural outskirts of London, though many pleasant and beautiful districts, even within the metropolitan postal boundary, are still "truly rural." The growth of their population has of late years been wonderfully rapid, and many towns and villages have entirely changed their aspect and character of habitation. Messrs. Kelly and Co., proprietors of the unique and all-commanding Post-Office Directory for London, have, in their "Directory of the Six Home Counties," provided a book of reference not less indispensable for those who have any business or social acquaintance with people residing from five to fifty miles distant from the Directory Office, now in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-in-fields. The bulk of the volume, growing year by year, has increased to nearly 3000 pages in the edition for 1875, which is now before us. Among the latest additions and improvements is the more precise designation of the hundreds, poor-law unions, and county-court districts, the dioceses, archdeaconries, and rural deaneries in which the parishes are respectively situated. The county maps have also been corrected, and show the new lines of railway.

## THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL YACHT.

The Imperial Russian yacht Standardt, which conveyed the Empress from Dover, is a remarkably fine paddle-steamer, of 1100 tons burden and of 450-horse power, with an average speed of thirteen knots an hour. She was built and decorated at Bordeaux, but her engines were made by the firm of Messrs. Baird, at St. Petersburg. Her accommodation is large, and she is most elegantly decorated. The dining-saloon is of carved oak. The private cabins of the Emperor and Empress face each other, that of the former being fitted with ebony and dark red morocco, while the boudoir and sleeping-cabin of the Empress are quilted all over with blue satin, which has a charming effect. There is a very handsome semicircular drawing-room at the after-part of the vessel; and this, with several cabins for the suite in attendance, completes the Imperial accommodation below. On deck there are two beautifully-fitted and airy state rooms. The officers' ward-room and private cabins are forward of the engine, and are handsome and comfortable; but the men are badly berthed in the orlop, without light or ventilation. They are a remarkably fine set of men, averaging nearly 6 ft. in stature, with broad shoulders and powerful limbs. The officers, by their good nature and gentlemanly manners, made themselves very popular during their stay at Dover. They were entertained by the military and civilians there, and were made honorary members of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, of which the Grand Duke Alexis has enrolled himself a member.

## THE SUPPOSED NANA SAHIB.

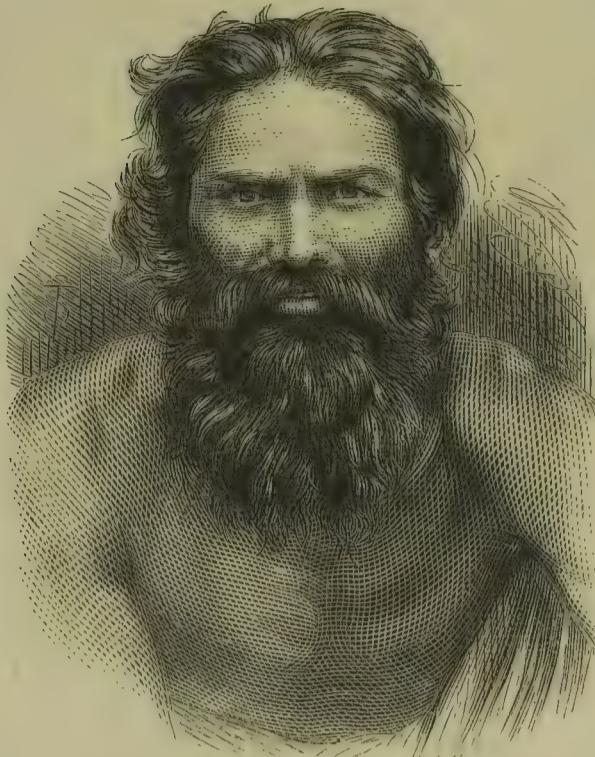
We are indebted to the London Stereoscopic Company for a photograph, sent them from India, of the man who is in custody, supposed to be the outlawed fugitive Rajah of Bithoor. This man, it will be remembered, lately gave himself up to Scindiah, the Maharajah of Gwalior, acknowledging himself to be the person commonly called Nana Sahib. In answer to questions, he stated that he was the son of Bajee Rao Peishwa. After his defeat at Cawnpore, in 1857, he remained concealed for some time at the village of Pucknapore and at Futtehpore, and Moodasace. He then tried to enter Nepal, but was not allowed to do so. He wandered through the jungles to Bhootan, where he remained six or seven years. The Rajah there gave him an allowance as a religious mendicant of four or five rupees a month. He left Bhootan about four or five years ago, and went to Assam through Debroghur, Gowhattay, where he remained a year. Hence by Dacca and Mooshedabad to Sumbulpore jungle, and on by other central Indian jungles to Gwalior. The appearance of the prisoner, it is remarked, was something very different from what that of Nana Sahib might have been expected to be. He was almost naked, the skin being covered with white ashes. His beard and moustache were dyed red. His face was comparatively plump, but his body was a mere bag of bones. He had evidently undergone great extremities. Only two or three rupees were found on him. He said that he lived seventeen years by begging, and the disguise in which he



SKETCHES IN A BISCUIT MANUFACTORY.

Hougham, while aiding King Richard in his Crusades, was made a knight banneret on the field of Acre, and in after days the Houghams were Castellans of Dover and Rochester Castles, and Sheriffs of Kent (name now extinct)."

Throughout the Ashantee campaign Captain Bell served as Adjutant to the Royal Engineers Brigade, formed and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Home, C.B., R.E., and accompanied his commanding officer at the head of the "sap" from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie, taking his part in every action and engagement. He was several times mentioned in the despatches. For his services during this campaign and those of Bhootan and Huzara Captain Bell is to receive a brevet



PORTRAIT OF THE SUPPOSED NANA SAHIB.

then appeared would always procure him food. He gave the impression that he had become thoroughly tired of his mode of life, and that he had come to Gwalior in the hope of finding an occasion to put everything upon the cast of a die, and once again to lead an insurrection or else end his misery by death. He hoped to raise funds or do worse. With respect to the mutiny, he said that he had been entirely in the hands of the mutineers, and that he was not responsible for what had occurred, and that he had nothing to do either with the slaughter "at the ghauts" or the murder of the women and children at Cawnpore. The prisoner has been sent to Cawnpore, where he is confined in the cells of the 73rd Regiment's quarters.

**CAPTAIN BELL, V.C., R.E.**

We mentioned last week the name of Captain Mark Sever Bell, to whom her Majesty has personally presented the most honoured of military decorations, the Victoria Cross, for distinguished and gallant conduct during the last Ashantee war, as recorded in the *Gazette* of the 20th ult. He is a scion of one of the younger branches of the Bell family, formerly of Leconfield, in Yorkshire, which they have quitted since the loss of their estates there and elsewhere a century ago. His connections also include the Hougham family, of Kent. Of this latter the historian of Kent remarks, "Hougham, near Dover, gave a surname as well as furnished a seat to a family of as great reputation and antiquity as any in these parts; for Sir Roger de



CAPTAIN M. S. BELL, V.C.

majority. In the Bhootan campaign of 1864 and 1865 Lieutenant Bell commanded the sappers and miners and served on the staff as Assistant Field Engineer with the right column, under General Nicholson, O.B. He was present at the seizure of the Monas bridge, and for his conduct in that campaign received the medal and clasp. In Huzara, likewise, Lieutenant Bell commanded the sappers, and served on the staff with the advanced guard, under General Bright, C.B., throughout the campaign of 1868. His conduct and services were mentioned in despatches, but more especially the forced march of 600 miles in twenty-nine days, which was made by the sappers to join the force, during the Indian rains, when the Punjab rivers in full flood were crossed by boats. For this campaign also he obtained a medal and clasp.



THE AMEER OF CABUL.

The family quarrel which has caused Shere Ali, the ruler of Cabul, to place his rebellious son, Yakoob Khan, under arrest, may yet have some consequences possibly troublesome to the British Indian Government. Yakoob Khan, who was disinherited in favour of a brother, has been too much at Bokhara, and is too much under Russian influence, in the opinion of our jealous Indian diplomatists, to be allowed to get possession of a State which borders on the Punjab. It is certainly by no means desirable that Cabul and Herat should ever be in the hands of a dependent on Russia; for the approach to Herat, along the Attrek valley, from the south-eastern shore of the Caspian, presents no great obstacles to a military advance; and Herat is the fortress which commands equally the road to Cabul and that to Candahar, both situated in the highlands of Afghanistan which overlook our Indian frontier. Shere Ali is a son of our old enemy, Dost Mohammed, who died in 1863 while victoriously besieging Herat. Friendly relations with Shere Ali have been established by the British Viceroys of India, and he visited the late Earl of Mayo, by whom he was magnificently entertained. The province of Cabul proper, not including Herat, extends two hundred miles from east to west, and one hundred and fifty miles from north to south; its chief towns are Cabul, Istalif, Ghuznee, and Jellalabad. The Cabul river, after flowing through those mountain ranges in which are the Khyber Pass and Kohat Pass, joins the Indus at the frontier fort of Attock, not far from our town of Peshawur.



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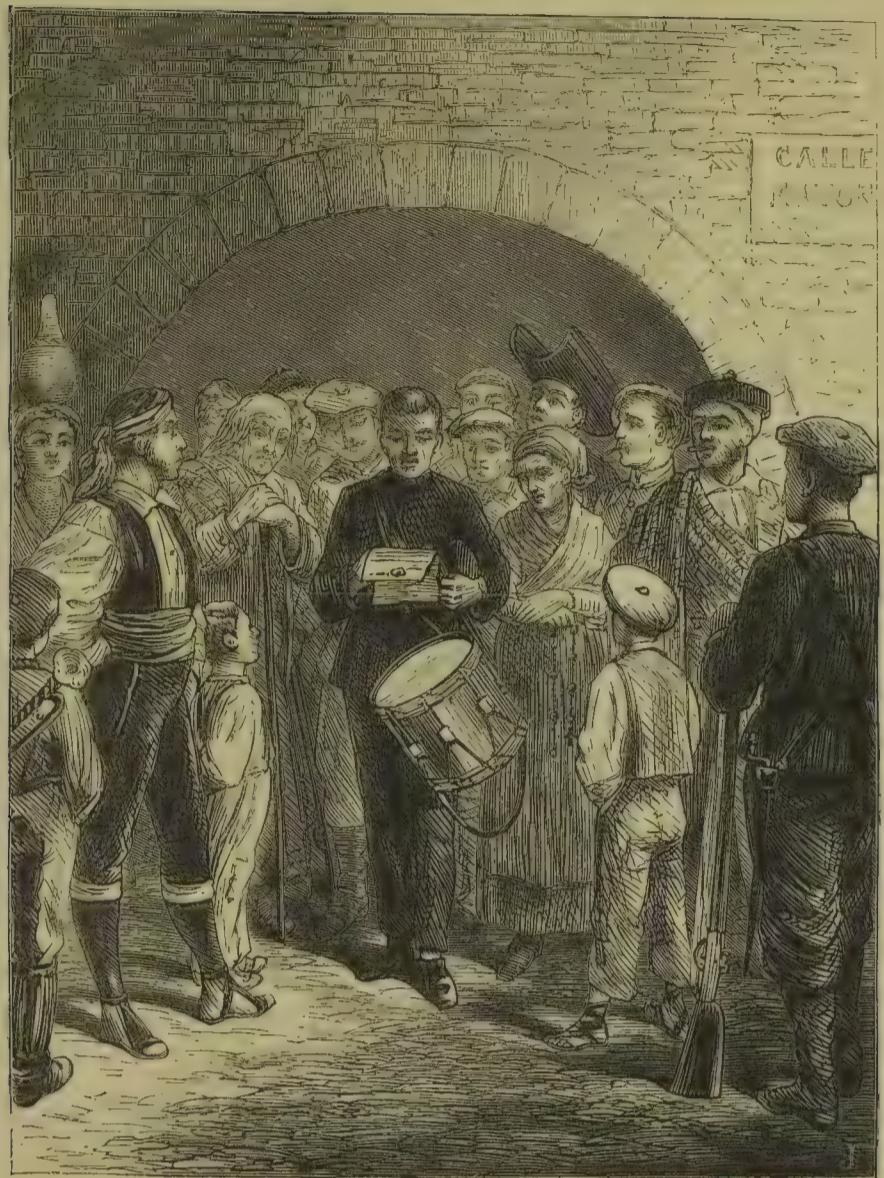
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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



THE TOWN CRIER OF ESTELLA.



NEWS FROM THE FRONT.



A GROUP OF CARLIST CAVALRY.

## THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The deplorable waste of life and substance in the conflict between the partisans of Don Carlos and the forces of the Madrid Government still disturbs many districts of Northern Spain. Marshal Serrano, the head of the Provisional Government, has now gone once more to the scene of warfare, to try what he can do with it. Since the Carlists, under the personal command of Don Carlos, whom they style King, were compelled by General Laserna to quit the siege of Irún, on the French frontier, attention is now turned to Navarre. The Carlists there still hold Estella, which is situated in the middle, between Pamplona, Vitoria, and Logroño. The Madrid Government army is to assemble at Miranda de Ebro and Logroño, though General Moriones will remain at Tafalla to act independently with his 15,000 men. General Laserna has taken General Loma with him, and it is supposed that a third corps will be assembled under his orders. Blanco's cazadores division and the last battalion sent up from Madrid will be the nucleus of this force. The Government seems bent upon training its resources as much as possible for the coming campaign in Navarre. Every battalion of the former conscription has been sent to the front and draughted into the service companies of the line or cazadores. The artillery will be reinforced by at least six new batteries of Krupps and Placentia mountain howitzers. A division of guardias civiles and of carabiniers, similar to those of Concha in Somorrostro, will also be assembled at Miranda. It will take a few days before all these preparations are complete; but in the meanwhile General Laserna intends to clear up the railway and passes between Miranda de Ebro and Vitoria. This operation will clear the plains of Alava as a base of action for General Loma and his corps.

Our correspondent and artist at the Carlist head-quarters, M. Mejanel, has sent the sketches we have engraved, which represent, first, a column of Navarre troops on the march, between Estella and Los Arcos; also the town crier of Estella reading a proclamation of "the King"; the arrival of a soldier at the door of a Carlist family's house, with bad news for them from a recent battle-field, where son or brother has fallen; and a party of Carlist cavalry, who are mostly bad riders, and dressed in very irregular fashion, but well armed with swords and Remington carbines. They number altogether 4000, and are the most ineffectual part of the Carlist forces.

Some incidents of the late battle at San Marcos are delineated in the sketches that fill another page. These are contributed by another artist, M. Dick de Lonlay, at St. Sebastian, looking after the movements of the Republican army there. It was on the 9th ult., at San Marcos, which is half way between Irún and St. Sebastian, that the conflict took place. Here is the lower end of the Oyarzun Valley, which opens at Reénteria, descending to the coast at Passages. In the general view, which occupies the middle of our page of Engravings, General Loma and General Blanco, with their staff, appear in the foreground. They are watching the attack directed against the Carlist entrenched positions on the heights of Gogoregui and San Marcos, to the right hand. On their left hand is the convent of San Agostiz. The Carlists were soon driven out, and retired up the country to Vera.

## BISCUIT-MAKING.

Messrs. Peek, Frean, and Co.'s London biscuits are, we suppose, well known to most people. Thanks to the courtesy of the firm, we this week present our readers with some sketches illustrating the manufacture as carried on at their works, adjoining the South-Eastern Railway, near Southwark Park. One would say there must be an immense demand for biscuits, after a visit to this gigantic place. The manufactory covers at least three acres of ground, and gives employment to from 1500 to 2000 hands. A visit to Messrs. Peek, Frean, and Co.'s works is very interesting, too, as showing what machinery can be made to accomplish. From the time when the flour and other ingredients are put into the mixers (except for a few fancy kinds still made by hand) to the time when the biscuits are packed into tins, the materials are entirely manipulated by wheels, and cranks, and steel-rollers, and all the other puzzling contrivances through which steam works. They are scarcely touched by the hands of the workpeople.

We are chiefly concerned with the manufacture of the plainer sorts of biscuits, to which we will now devote our attention. The mixing of the dough, of course, first comes under our notice. This is accomplished by the machines shown in our first two illustrations. Sometimes it is mixed in great tubs, the dough being stirred or kneaded by two revolving steel rods, with half a dozen broad flat blades projecting from each rod. But at other times, when the dough is tough, and requires more power to thoroughly incorporate the ingredients, it is mixed in closed iron cylinders, which are mounted on frames with strong revolving machinery within them. These are the mixing-drums. The large one shown in our illustration will mix four sacks of flour at once.

The dough now passes to the machine-room. Here, by means of the brake, it is rolled out several times, steel rollers taking the place of the housewife's rolling-pin. It is then passed on to the cutting-machine. Here it is laid on an endless felt webbing, which slowly carries it, first, between a pair of steel rollers to reduce it to the proper thickness, and then under a set of dies technically called the "cutters." These dies, being alternately raised and dropped, punch the biscuits out very neatly, and with the least possible waste of material. The scrap dough (what we may call the ribbon) is picked up by another endless webbing, carried over a roller, and dropped into a box placed in readiness to receive it. Meanwhile, the punched-out biscuits, slowly moving on, drop on to the baking-pans or wires supplied to yet another endless webbing by one of the lads in attendance. This machine is a marvel of construction.

The ovens, too, are cleverly arranged. The biscuits are just placed into the oven at one end, and, slowly passing through, resting on endless chains or an endless succession of iron plates shown in the illustration), are discharged at the other end, cooked to a turn. They only remain in the oven a few minutes, so that there is a constant stream of biscuits passing through. The only labour required consists of putting the tins in at one end and receiving them as they emerge at the other end.

The biscuits, after the necessary cooling and drying, are now ready for packing, with the exception of those which have to be "iced"—that is, ornamented with the little coloured sugar devices which prevail among the "mixed." In this room, where long rows of girls are all busily engaged in "icing," the foreman shows us a pretty little wedding-cake, which he tells us is for one of the girls. The firm always present a cake when a girl who has been in their employ two or three years is to be married. This is a pleasant custom.

Our last illustration is one of the packing-rooms, a very busy department. Round long tray-tables, full of biscuits, sit hundreds of girls, who transfer the biscuits to the various tin or wooden boxes placed in front of them. Others weigh the tins and paste strips of paper round the lids, and labels on the sides and tops. And now, after a glance at the engines which keep all this large establishment busy from day to day, we say good-by to Drummond-road and its biscuit-works.

## WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The winter gathering of this society is some improvement on its predecessors, though, of course, inferior to the summer shows. Messrs. G. Cole, H. Moore, E. Hayes, and other respectable painters among the members are absent. On the other hand, Messrs. Peel, A. Ludovici, Syer, Gosling, T. Roberts, H. T. Dawson, jun., Baxter, H. King, J. J. Hill, and Cobbett are tolerably well if not largely represented. Mr. Peel's landscapes, if somewhat hard, have considerable merit, judged by not too severe a standard. Mr. Ludovici displays unfailing grace and fancy, both in idea and execution, inclining, however, to artificiality—see "The Wishing Well" (51), "L'Inamorata" (363), and other works. Mr. Ludovici, jun., attains much of the elegant suggestiveness of his father in several works, including "Nestlings" (152), a picture painted in conjunction with Mr. Domingues. We may safely assume, however, that the several mannerisms (for they hardly reach the dignity of styles) of the members of longest standing reappearing as they do now, and have done for so many years without modification, are too well known to require fresh definition, and that the mention we have made of the names of some members who are among the exhibitors will suffice, at all events till we come to the more important show of the year.

There are, however, a few contributions by young and rising artists which have, more or less, the interest of novelty, and serve to leaven the mass of mediocre and immature productions, and of mere pictorial manufacture. Prominent among these is an admirably-painted cloister arcade with a string of "Ecclesiastics" (231) passing along, by Mr. C. Calthrop. This picture appears to have been executed in a transitional period of the young artist's practice, as it stands midway between the careful elaboration of his "From Generation to Generation" and the broader and swifter handling of the pictures he has lately sent from Rome, of which the "Ultramontanes," at the New British Institution, is the most important example. We may also commend to notice the following landscapes and coast scenes by the brothers Wyllie, which, though they stop at the point of sketches, are evidently sketches done on the spot, full of truth to natural aspect. Some small sea-pieces by J. H. Sampson are also commendable. P. Macnab's "Waiting for the Ferry" (78), a small version of a picture in the last Academy Exhibition; "Roman Woman at a Fountain" (122), by A. Maclean, where a certain classicality of bearing is more appropriate than in his figures of Covent-garden flower-girls; "Moonlight" (12), by G. F. Teniswood; "Summer Eve, in the Garden of a London Hospital" (140), by C. Bauerlē, identical in subject with Mr. Walker's famous picture, only the mower's scythe is replaced by a mowing-machine; "Intercepted" (145), by G. H. Barrable; a "Situation"—suggestive of love-making under difficulties—rendered with true and refined feeling; "Good-Morning" (181)—a young lady entering a doorway—the daylight effect excellent; "Neutral Ground" (178), by F. Dicey—a young lady and a sportsman in converse at a stile; "Girl with Strawberries" (192), by Miss M. Backhouse; a picture (239), by J. Morgan, of a clergyman and a farmer discussing the *Times*, quite first-rate as a piece of character-painting. "Almost as Good as a Boy" (268), by L. Smythe—a strapping girl on a barge. "The Egyptian Slave" (321), by H. Cauty. "An Idle Hour" (345), by Mrs. Charette. "A Water-Carrier of Madeira" (38), by W. M. Hay. "The Banks of the Llugwy" (204) and "Afternoon in Cumberland" (128)—two landscapes of marked ability, by E. Parton, an American artist, we understand, whose name is new to us. There are also works of promise by F. Slocombe, R. J. Gordon, W. Lucas, W. H. Foster, G. H. Garraway, C. H. and H. A. Lucy, W. Hughes, E. A. Waterlow, J. Rutson, and Mrs. L. Jopling.

Among the numerous water-colour drawings are several which will repay inspection, if they are not individually of sufficient importance to require specification.

In deference to public opinion, Mr. Burgess's project for the decoration of St. Paul's has been definitely set aside and his engagement cancelled.

Señor Fortuny, the celebrated Spanish painter, has died at Rome of typhoid fever, contracted at Naples, aged thirty-five years. He was born at Barcelona, and commenced to paint at a very early age. His first master was a pupil of Overbeck, and, as may be imagined, Fortuny's early works gave no indication of the direction in which he afterwards achieved so great a success. A design by Gavarni is said to have induced the change. Fortuny went to Madrid and there studied Velasquez, but more particularly Goya. The municipality of his native town sent him in the suite of General Prim when the war against Morocco broke out, and, on the victorious termination of the campaign, commissioned him to execute a picture of the battle of Tetuan, of the same dimensions as the "Omalah" of Horace Vernet. He went to Rome to execute this gigantic picture; but his funds did not permit him to complete it; and from Rome he went to Paris, where Gérôme and Meissonier had a fresh influence on his art. At Paris his compatriot, Zamacois (also since dead), introduced him to Messrs. Goupil, the picture-dealers, who were so much struck by a few water-colour drawings by him for which he asked the modest sum of 300£, that they offered him a credit of £1000 to return to complete his studies in Rome, the city of his predilection, where he became intimately acquainted with Henri Regnault, the brilliant French painter, whose life was sacrificed in a sortie from Paris during the Prussian siege. Thenceforward he worked almost incessantly at Rome, and before long his works became renowned throughout Europe and America. The New York merchant-millionaire, Mr. Stewart, is the owner of several of his most important pictures. The school which Fortuny formed at Rome numbers among its ranks some of the cleverest of the many rising artists of Italy.

It is stated that the spacious annexe to the International Exhibition building at South Kensington, erected by the French Government, at a cost of £8000, has been surrendered to her Majesty's Commissioners at the price put on it by valuation—viz., £4500.

According to a *Times* correspondent, the promised biography of Michael Angelo, founded on documents which, strange to say, had hitherto remained inedited, has just been published by the Director of the Uffizi at Florence. The documents, which were formerly in the possession of the Buonarotti family, consist of 700 letters in Michael Angelo's own handwriting, 1400 from the most celebrated artists of his time, and others from Popes, Princes, or private persons, and papers relating to all the contracts for his paintings, bearing small sketches in his own hand. The publication of this most important work is intended to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the great master's birth, which will be on March 10 next. In further commemoration of that event, the Palace of the Via Ghibellina, which belonged to Michael Angelo, will be restored and decorated. An exhibition will also be formed of such of his works as can be procured, together with copies, so far as possible, of all others.

Mr. Woolner has completed his statue of Lord Lawrence, for Calcutta.

Mr. Daniels, of New Bond-street, is exhibiting a collection of samples of the artistic porcelain of M. Schlossmacher, of Paris, who has lately distinguished himself by more nearly attaining the finest characteristics in colour and glaze of Sèvres china at its best period than had since its decline been effected even in the establishment of the French Government. This potter has avoided a degree of hardness and crudeness common to modern Sèvres. The decorative paintings on the several services, after Teniers and Watteau, together with paintings in the Japanese and other styles, and some very spirited single figures, are also deserving of warm commendation.

## MUSIC.

Eight performances of the nineteenth series of Crystal Palace Saturday concerts have now taken place, leaving but three more to be given previous to the Christmas holidays. The concert of Saturday last was appropriated to a performance of Handel's setting of "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," judiciously omitting the third part, "Il Moderato," the text of which was an addition made by Charles Jennens to the two preceding portions compiled by him from Milton. Handel's music was originally produced in 1740, and has seldom been heard complete within recent years, although several detached pieces have long been popular in concert performance. The slight instrumentation of the original score has been greatly enhanced by extra accompaniments supplied by Robert Franz, and the work was given in this shape on Saturday, the Crystal Palace choir having rendered the choruses with much effect. The vocal solos were thus distributed—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington gave the airs "Sweet Bird" (this with flute obbligato by Mr. A. Wells), "Oft in a plat," "Hide me from day's garish eye," and "May at last." Miss Spiller sang "Come thou, goddess," "Mirth admit me," "Or let the merry bells," and "Orpheus may heave his head." To Mr. E. Lloyd were assigned, "Haste thee, nymph," "Come and trip it," "There let Hyman," and "These delights;" and to Mr. Whitney the bass solos "Mirth admit me," and "Populous cities please me then." The organ part was sustained by Dr. Stainer, who supplied the cadenzas requisite to fill up the pauses in the score left for that purpose in the chorus "There let the pealing organ blow."

This week's Monday Popular Concert introduced, for the first time, one of Joachim Raff's sonatas for pianoforte and violin—a work in which there is much of the individuality and power that characterise most of the music of this composer, largely as he has written. It consists of four divisions, each possessing more or less of interest. It was admirably played by Dr. von Bülow and Herr Straus. The string quartet was Beethoven's in E flat (op. 74), finely rendered by Herr Straus, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti; another instrumental piece of the evening having been Rheinberger's pianoforte quartet, with Dr. von Bülow as pianist, who gave as his solo Bach's chromatic fantasia. Mdlle. Nita Gaetano (in lieu of Madame Alvsleben, who was ill) sang two songs, accompanied by Mr. Zerbini.

As mentioned last week, the season of promenade concerts at Covent-garden Theatre terminated on Saturday, and a supplemental performance was given on Monday for the benefit of Mr. John Russell, the active managing director, whose superintendence of the business details has been a valuable feature in the arrangements of Messrs. Gatti.

The Royal Albert Hall Concerts have kept up their high character both as to selection and execution. This week's performances have again comprised (with a change of selection) a ballad night on Monday, an English night on Tuesday, a classical programme on Wednesday, oratorio ("Israel in Egypt") on Thursday, and a Wagner night yesterday (Friday). This (Saturday) evening is to be a popular night; and next week is to commence with a repetition of Monday's concert, which was a Scottish festival, with a programme of a national character, in commemoration of St. Andrew's Day, and including the fine singing of Mr. Sims Reeves, this having been his fifth appearance at these concerts. At Tuesday's concert Miss Emma Barnett was again the solo pianist, and was highly successful in her interpretation of a new concerto, composed by her brother, Mr. J. F. Barnett, of which work we shall doubtless soon have occasion again to speak. Wednesday's programme included the reappearance of Dr. von Bülow as solo pianist.

The second concert of the new series of Mr. Henry Holmes's Musical Evenings took place at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on Wednesday evening, when the programme included Beethoven's string quartet in E flat (op. 74), and that by Haydn in D, op. 50 (No. 3); Schumann's sonata in A minor, for piano and violin—with Miss Julia Augarde as pianist; and vocal solos by Miss Nessie Goode.

Mr. Sydney Smith gave his second pianoforte recital, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme included several of his own brilliant pieces, besides other music of interest.

The second meeting of the Musical Association will take place on Monday next, when a paper will be read by Mr. Sedley Taylor on a suggested simplification of the established pitch.

The Dean and Chapter of Worcester have announced their decision to adhere to their intention of refusing the use of the cathedral for the festival of the three choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford: the triennial recurrence of which at the first-named city should take place next autumn. The strong and general local feeling against this action on the part of the Church authorities will doubtless lead to some arrangement by which the festival will again be held, with an avoidance of the sacred edifice with which they have been identified for a long series of years.

Friday last having been the seventieth anniversary of Sir Julius Benedict, a number of telegrams and letters of congratulation were forwarded to him from all parts of the Continent. The King of Wurtemburg sent his felicitations and a nomination as Commander of the Frederick order. The Emperor of Germany, through Count Munster, forwarded to Sir Julius the Order of the Crown, third class. Messages from Milan, Dresden, Paris, and Stuttgart were transmitted, and social despatches were received from all the members of his family.

A testimonial—consisting of a massive silver salver, weighing over 100 oz., and beautifully engraved with musical emblems and a shield taking the form of a lyre, on which was an inscription—has just been presented to Mr. Charles Coote (Cootie and Tinney's band) by a large number of gentlemen with whom he has been professionally connected for many years. The inscription recorded this fact; and Mr. E. Stanton Jones, who presented the testimonial, mentioned the high esteem in which Mr. Coote was held by all his musical brethren. The presentation was made at the Polytechnic Institution, in the presence of nearly one hundred gentlemen.

## THEATRES.

The return from the frivolities of modern burlesque and opera-bouffe to a higher-class entertainment must be hailed with pleasure by all who have at heart the true interest of the stage and dramatic representations. Those who doubt the capacity of the public to appreciate the better thing when presented before them need only to pay a visit to Messrs. Spiers and Pond's elegant theatre, in Piccadilly, to have that doubt dispelled. Discouraged for a time and superseded, intrinsic merit will assert its prerogative; and the great heart of the public will respond to true artistic excellence, in spite of repeated assertions to the contrary. The production at the Criterion Theatre of Lecocq's new comic opera, "Les Prés St. Gervais," is the occasion of the foregoing remarks. It is founded upon a comedy written by Sardou for Mdlle. Dejazet, one of the celebrities of the French stage. The original French libretto is by MM. Victorien Sardou and P. H. Gillie, the English adaptation by Mr. Robert Reece. The story is composed of simple elements. The first act introduces us to the Prince de Conti (Madame Pauline Rita), a student of the College D'Harcourt, who, anxious to escape from the restrictions entailed upon him by his station, and restive under the surveillance of his tutor, M. Harpin (Mr. E. Connell), determines to throw aside his fetters and join a picnic appointed to take place at the Prés St. Gervais, a sort of tea-garden, outside Paris. The second act presents him at the picnic, where his super-refined manners expose him to the ridicule of his less-polished companions, and where, moreover, he discovers that, though a Prince, he is not so infallible as his tutor, Harpin, has led him to believe. Attempting to possess Friguette, a flower-girl (Miss Catherine Lewis), he entangles himself in a duel with La Rose (Mr. E. Brenner), the sergeant of the regiment under his (Conti's) command. The third act discovers our hero wounded by the sergeant, who thenceforth becomes the Prince's firm ally, and assists him in a little harmless plot against the villagers. Ultimately, the disguised Prince announces his rank, heals all dissensions, and heads his regiment, having become experienced in certain ills of society and gained a corresponding amount of good-sense and worldly wisdom. The texture of the piece, as may be seen, is extremely delicate, and the moral obvious. The situations are humorous and effective, the dialogue smart, and the music sparkling and melodious. Madame Pauline Rita, as the Prince di Conti, is the central figure of the picture, and a more charming representative of the character could scarcely have been found. The lady is full of animation, and her spirituelle acting rendered her the life and soul of the opera. As a singer she has attained to a high degree of artistic excellence. She possesses a fine clear soprano voice, mellow and flexible, and deliciously in tune. Her enunciation is good, and her shake perfect. Her solo in the first act, "I tremble! I start!" a charming piece of composition, received the honour of a double encore. The same compliment was extended to her several times during the evening. Miss Catherine Lewis, as the coquettish flower-girl, Friguette, is deserving of praise, her song in the second act, "Since you're so worldly wise, so knowing," being also encored. Mr. E. Brenner's assumption of La Rose, the sturdy sergeant, was excellent, his powerful tenor voice showing to great advantage in the characteristic songs, "He was six feet six" and "Tis not in birth lies glory's charm," both of which were vociferously encored. Mr. E. Connell gave an exceedingly clever sketch of the hypocritical preceptor, Harpin. The characters of Nicole (Mr. E. Perrini), Grégoire (Mr. J. Loudan), Angélique (Miss Florence Hunter) and Madame Nicole (Miss Emily Thorne), were all efficiently represented. The leading artistes appeared before the curtain at the end of each act, and, at the termination Mrs. W. H. Liston, under whose direction the piece had been produced, was summoned to the footlights to receive the congratulations of the audience. Mr. Robert Reece, whose English adaptation of the libretto was worthy of high praise and contributed much to the success of the experiment, was loudly called for, and bowed his acknowledgments from a private box. The whole thing is redolent of elegance and refinement, and its enthusiastic reception by the public must be hailed as a happy omen for the future. With pleasure we record an unequivocal success.

The success of Poole's travestie of "Hamlet," played at the Globe Theatre on the occasion of Mr. Odell's benefit, has induced the management to give it a permanent position on the playbill. It was originally produced at Covent-Garden Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Liston, in the year 1813. It is a curiosity, inasmuch as it presents to us the kind of burlesque received and patronised by a generation past and gone. In its amended form it is a strange compound of the old school and the new. The text of the original is followed pretty closely in the travestie, which depends more upon uproarious fun than clever punning. The piece is well mounted, and the artists, one and all, exert themselves with praiseworthy zeal. The Hamlet of Mr. Leonard Boyne (with here and there a tendency to exaggerate and give an over-grotesque rendering of this facetious take off of our great dramatist's marvellous creation) is, upon the whole, good. The travestie was received with evident approbation by the audience.

The Egyptian Large Hall has been reopened by Dr. Lynn, unquestionably one of the greatest prestidigitateurs of the day. Having continued his old entertainment for a year and a half, he thinks it advisable to present to the public a change of programme. A number of Chinese and Japanese marvels are now introduced that can only be contemplated with wonder and bewilderment. The Professor's sleights-of-hand are, indeed, perplexing, the more so that he does not bring darkness to aid his illusions. He possesses many accomplishments; has studied the art of elocution; speaks well and glibly, and, by his clever sallies, keeps his audience in a perpetual titter. His exposition of second-sight and spirit-writing comicalities are, in the present programme, particularly amusing.

In an adjoining room of the Egyptian Hall Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke are giving their unique entertainment. They profess to expose the deceptions practised by the Davenport Brothers and others in their supposed spiritual manifestations. Bound hand-and-foot in an empty cabinet, these athletes perform all the feats achieved by the above-named professors, and by them ascribed to supernatural agency. An exposé of the same kind we remember formerly to have seen at the Polytechnic. The new feature in the programme, the Indescribable Phenomena Séance, brings into notice the specialties of a lady spirit medium from America, recently exhibiting at the west end of London. We are not prepared to go the length of our entertainers, and declare that lady's professed spiritual phenomena a fraud. Must it follow because Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke effect certain results by purely mechanical contrivances that the lady cited does the same? Under certain conditions, the same results may be produced from widely different causes. The question raised is open to considerable controversy. Setting aside this knotty problem, we can conscientiously assert that Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke are exceedingly clever conjurors, performing their feats with amazing celerity, and well deserving the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them by the public.

At the Royal Polytechnic Institution, in Regent-street, one of the most pleasing novelties in scientific invention is the kaleidograph, an optical instrument contrived and patented by Mr. Oswald G. Pritchard, late of the Victoria Colonial Surveying Department, at Melbourne. This instrument is designed to present, like the kaleidoscope, an endless variety of beautiful effects, by different combinations of forms and colours. But, instead of requiring the observer to peep through a tube, the figures are cast by the strong light of a kerosene lamp inside, through a system of movable lenses worked by a handle, upon a disk of ground glass, three inches wide, at the end of a projecting cylinder. The shape and appearance of the whole outside may remind one of an ordinary lantern. As in a magic-lantern, there is a slide inserted, which bears a small painting of the scene or figure to be displayed, the kaleidograph is supplied with a sliding wooden frame, in which is placed a round glass, with painted colours upon it, of size corresponding with the disk of ground glass. The instrument being set upon a table, and the handle gently turned, several persons at once can enjoy the charming succession of kaleidoscopic effects. The image is always perfectly formed, without any cracks or hard lines, such as the common kaleidoscope betrays from the edges of its various fragments of coloured glass. There is no need to darken the room; and, with the surrounding gaslight or lamplight at evening, the effect is as good as ever; but in daylight, though all the colours are still quite distinct, the white ground of the disk becomes a rich amber or golden hue from the yellow lamplight within. This instrument is well calculated not only for the amusement of a drawing-room party, but to aid the designer of ornamental patterns, for carpets, wall-papers, textile manufactures, or ladies' fancy work.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Herman Vezin read, with great effect, the play of "The Tempest," at the school-rooms, St. Matthias, West Brompton. On Tuesday next Mr. Vezin will read, at the same place, "The Merchant of Venice." The proceeds are to be given to the district church of St. Patrick.

## ILLUSTRATED NEW BOOKS.

## LIFE ON THE UPPER THAMES.

The approach of Christmas and New Year's Day has brought forth, as usual, many attractive volumes containing fine artistic designs to please the eye, with an accompaniment of letter-press matter, the reading of which is by no means obligatory, though likely to be worth the reader's while. It will be convenient to notice some of the more important publications of this kind as they now lie before us, without reference to their special appropriateness for the Christmas festival, or for the commencement of the ensuing year. This seems the better plan, since many purchasers of gift-books at this time would rather choose what is suitable to the taste and general habit of mind, in the case for which they provide, than look strictly and exclusively to the customary traditions of the season.

We may as well, therefore, begin with a very pleasing work called *Life on the Upper Thames*, by Mr. H. R. Robertson, who is both its artist and literary author or editor. It is published by Messrs. Virtue, Spalding, and Co., and presents the form of a handsome quarto volume, bound in green with modest decorative gilding, which contains some two hundred pages of beautiful print, with thirty-six large engravings and nearly a hundred vignettes. These were drawn on wood by Mr. Robertson, and engraved by Mr. W. J. Palmer. They are, both with respect to design and to execution, of a high degree of merit. Mere especially some of the vignettes are exquisite little poems—bits of landscape, or groupings of characteristic features in rural and waterside scenery, which have an effect similar to that of Birket Foster's designs, combined with such incidents of animal life as charm the lover of nature and truth in the drawings of Bewick. It is wonderful how much of the real and familiar aspects of land, and river, and sky, of trees, and bushes, of grass, rushes, and sedge, of rippling or placid water, of sunlight and cloud, and shadow, with their various reflections in the water, and of the birds, the small beasts, the fishes, and the insects haunting the stream or its banks, can be put into a space of three or four inches. Look at "Swans Asleep," on page 104; how deep is the sense of nightly repose in that scene, where the river becomes the gleaming floor of a vast bed-chamber, with curtains of mist drawn around it, from tree to tree, but with open windows of upper sky, through which the moon softly approaches to overlook the repose of Nature's children! Turn next to the pike swimming beneath the water-lily, at page 60, or the dabchicks among clumps of rushes, page 80, or the sedge-warblers, page 96; or the water-rails, the water-wagtails, the kingfisher, the snipe, or the teal, equally at home amidst their favourite plants; the otter with his prey on a pebbly shore; the sheep reposing in the shade of trees, the cows wading in the river, and the barge-horses on the towing-path. What we find so agreeable in all these minor subjects, as treated by Mr. Robertson, is the tender and intelligent sympathy with characteristic animal feelings and moods. But his larger designs, each filling an entire page, present the several themes of description and comment in the book, making so many chapters. They relate to the aquatic and riverside employment of people to be met with on the upper Thames—that is to say, above Staines, in the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire parts of its course.

The editor has eschewed a topographical arrangement; so that his book is entirely different from that of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall on the Thames, or the works of Charles Knight, Dr. Mackay, and others upon this subject. He does not attempt, either by pen or pencil, to delineate any particular places along the Thames, but to represent those features of a general kind, both in nature and in the habits of the people residing or visiting there, which are common to the whole region, and which are peculiar to our beloved river of the south midlands. We think Mr. Robertson has discharged this pleasant office with admirable good taste and judgment, as well as minute knowledge and artistic skill. All Londoners, if so disposed, may claim and enjoy the upper as well as the lower Thames for their occasional recreation. We are much indebted, therefore, to the eye and the hand which have provided these subjects for contemplation, even in these dark and damp winter evenings, by the cheerful lamplight before the drawing-room fire. Not many of us, indeed, except the most robust of sportsmen, intent on snipe or wildfowl, would care just now to be rambling far up the Thames, however fond we may be of boating, bathing, and angling in the summer and autumn months.

Mr. Robertson's thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth chapters, however, supply a very curious account of the ancient methods of approaching and shooting wildfowl behind a stalking-horse—that is to say, a portable screen bearing some rude likeness to the figure of the harmless beast, whether horse or cow, which does not alarm the shy birds. We give in this Number of our Journal, not one of the two Engravings of the stalking-horse in use which are contained in Mr. Robertson's book, but an original design by him, drawn expressly for us and our readers. The contrivance is an interesting relic of antiquity, and has, too, some literary associations, from the proverbial use of the word

"stalking-horse," in a metaphorical way, to denote a false or fraudulent pretext for advancing to a concealed purpose. It occurs more than once in Shakespeare. Only three specimens have actually been met with by Mr. Robertson on the banks of the Thames, and but one of the three was still in regular use. It consists of a slight wooden frame, not unlike a hurdle, with canvas tightly stretched over it, to form the body; a head, bent down as if grazing, which is rudely carved out of a flat piece of wood; tufts of horsehair added for mane and tail, and two straight pieces of wood for legs. Being always presented broadside to the sight of the birds, one fore leg and one hind leg are sufficient. A swinging prop is added, which is used in carrying the stalking-horse, and which enables it to stand by itself when required. A hole in the shoulder serves for a look-out, and afterwards for resting the barrel of the long and heavy duck-gun, which protrudes a few inches; or the sportsman may fire beneath the neck of the fictitious beast. In the example shown by our Illustration two men fire together. A smaller gun is frequently kept loaded in reserve, to kill the "cripples" wounded by the first discharge. Nineteen ducks, or thirty-two widgeon and teal, have been killed by a single shot, which would repay the toil and patience needful, perhaps for hours, to creep within range by gradually narrowing circles around the game.

We should like, if we had more space, to dwell upon the other and less unfamiliar scenes and incidents represented in this book. There is the barge, a regular house-boat, which is steered by a girl of the family, living days and nights on board. There are the successive operations of osier-cutting and osier-peeling for the basket-makers, and polling the willows, of which an exact account is given. The different constructions of weirs and locks, and the manner of opening or closing them, are represented. Boat building and rowing, camping on the bank, bathing, punt-fishing for gudgeon, minnow-spinning for trout, dibbing for chub, and angling likewise for perch, setting grig-weels and eel-bucks, flight-shooting at wild-ducks, and shooting moor-hens, are treated in a manner satisfactory to the sportsman. The swans bred on the Thames, belonging to the Crown, or to two or three of the City trade guild companies, with the annual "swan-upping" to mark the noble birds for their owners, have a chapter to themselves; and so have the water-lilies, almost as beautiful in their way. The ferry and the ford, too, are portrayed with idyllic truth; the woman from a cottage dipping a pail for water; the children playing in the stranded wreck of an old boat, and the fireside in the fisherman's home. Even the cutting and drying of rushes, or the raising gravel from the river bottom for ballast or to deepen the channel, here come in for illustration. Mr. Robertson has, indeed, quoted largely from previous writers upon most of these subjects, so that much of this book, in its literary contents, is rather a compilation than a freshly-written work. But it is, taking the engravings and the readable portion together, just what any person must like who knows and loves the Thames; and just what one needs who, not yet knowing, would learn to love our fair river of the Home Counties of England.

A beautiful book of foreign landscape and costume illustrations is *The Bavarian Highlands and the Salzammergut* (Chapman and Hall). The engravings, thirty of page-size and more than a hundred mingled with the text, are from designs by Raupp, Closs, Diez, Steffan, Ramberg, Voltz, Watter, and other competent artists. The descriptions, written by Herman Schmid and K. Stiel, are not the less agreeable for their topographical exactness and fulness of detail. The Oberland of which they treat, though it has not the stern sublimity of an Alpine region, is yet magnificent as well as rich in charming features of hill, vale, woodland, lake, and river scenery. It begins about forty miles south of Munich, and occupies the border region between Bavaria and the Tyrol, as far as Innspruck, including the upper valleys of the Ammergau (famed for its Passion Plays), the Loisach, the Isar, Achenthal, Wildbad, and the Tegern See, and the lower Inn valley. With these are connected, eastward, the districts of the Chiemsee, the Traun, and others, extending beyond Salzburg, which are comprised in the work now before us. There are several different routes of easy approach by railroad from Munich to the foot of the mountains; and it is one of the best excursion-fields in Europe. We should find great pleasure, if the limits of our paper allowed it, in descanting, with the companionable German authors, upon the natural beauties and rustic curiosities of the Bavarian Highlands, and of the adjacent Austrian province. But this cannot be; we have only to say one word of hearty admiration, and commend the volume, with its pictures and its prose, to the choice of purchasers and readers.

It is quite as great a temptation to linger over the next book, *Our Autumn Holiday on French Rivers* (Bradbury, Agnew, and Co.). The author, Mr. James Molloy, of the Middle Temple, with four other gentlemen, got a four-oared outrigger built for them on the Thames, and spent their Long Vacation on the Seine and the Loire. This programme looks sensible, healthy, and enjoyable, and so it proved in the energetic performance. The sketches, by Linley Sambourne (who pulled the bow-oar), are very numerous, and are mostly devoted to representing the incidental drolleries and practical jokes of riverside observation. One of the smallest of these, but of great comicality, is the fat Frenchman at Rouen learning to swim by the action of his arms and legs, while lying poised on his breast upon a stool, which he never would exchange for the water. But there are some effective pieces of landscape, and of quaint and stately architecture, among these illustrative drawings, which possess higher claims to our praise. It is scarcely needful to speak in commendation of the route followed by Mr. Molloy and his friends in their aquatic inland tour of Northern and Western France. Every mile of the noble Seine, from Havre to Rouen and from Rouen up to Paris, has its features of graceful interest or its fine old historical associations. We are glad, for the sake of certain private recollections, that a chapter is given to Vernon, Les Andelys, and the Château Gaillard. They pulled the "Marie" up to Paris in time to join the English Roman Catholic pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial; they loitered about the Parisian boating-place at Asnières; they rowed up to Mélun, and visited Fontainebleau, after which a waggon conveyed their little vessel, while they walked across the country to Orleans, and there embarked on the Loire. Some good views of that river are furnished by Mr. Sambourne, and Mr. Molloy describes the sight of noted places along its course—of Blois, of Amboise, of Tours, Saumur, Angers, and Nantes. There is a canal in Brittany, through which they got across to Dinan and St. Malo, and so back to England. We should very much like to have shared the pleasant adventures of such a six weeks' tour.

The Earl of Bandon has been appointed Lord Lieutenant for the county of Cork, in the room of the late Lord Fermoy.

A new workhouse hospital, erected at a cost of nearly £20,000, was opened at Leeds last week by Councillor Wray, the chairman of the board of guardians. It will afford accommodation for 216 patients.

**"HEREWARD THE WAKE."**

The exploits of this ancient Anglo-Danish hero, son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his wife, Godiva, the sainted matron of Coventry, have been freshly told in one of Canon Kingsley's historical romances. Hereward, called "the Wake" for his exemplary watchfulness of warlike chances, has by some writers been deemed the last champion of the English realm and nation against the Norman conquest. But though a brave and skilful warrior, he was, in the long run, not more true to his country than, as Mr. Kingsley shows, he was to his noble wife, Torfrida, whom he espoused at Bruges in Flanders. "He was," says the author we quote, "a true pattern of the half-savage hero of those rough times, capable of all vices except cowardice, and capable, too, of all virtues save humility." But his deeds of knight-errantry, in fighting the stoutest oppressors and rescuing the fairest damsels, are not unfit themes for artistic treatment. Mr. Brock, the sculptor of a marble group represented in our Illustration, has rendered one action of Hereward's in a vigorous and characteristic manner. The hero is seen carrying off the lady whom he has protected and avenged. "He caught her in his arms, and, commanding the maid to follow, hurried down the stairs." This excellent work of art will be remembered by visitors to the last Royal Academy Exhibition.

Mr. Brock won the Royal Academy gold medal in 1869 for the best group in sculpture by his fine composition of "Hercules Strangling Antæus," his "Salmacis," from Ovid, having been exhibited in 1868. He was during several years principal assistant to Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., which post he held at the death of that lamented artist. Some of Foley's unfinished commissions will be completed under the care of Mr. Brock, who, for many months, side by side with his illustrious master, worked upon the colossal statue of the Prince Consort for the Hyde Park Memorial, and the famous equestrian statue of Sir James Outram, now in Calcutta. Mr. Brock is completing for Kidderminster a marble figure of the old divine, Richard Baxter.

**ROUND TOWERS OF SARDINIA.**

In certain districts of the island, which was inhabited, long before the Roman history, by a Celtic nation very little known, the curious ancient towers called Nuragghi are a conspicuous feature in the landscape. Whether on the hill-side, on the mountain brow, or on the level plateau beneath, there are few spots in those districts from which at least two or three of these structures cannot be seen. There are said to be upwards of three thousand in existence; but we remain in entire ignorance as to their architects and tenants. Captain S. P. Oliver, R.A., a valued correspondent of this Journal, has made an accurate examination of those groups of nuragghi on the north-western portion of the island, in the Altipiano della Campeda to the north, in the *planu* of Borore to the south of Macomer, and in the Campo Giavesu, in the vicinity of the extinct volcano Keremule, near the village of Torralba. The other districts where the most important groups of nuragghi may be found are near Pauli Latino, on the promontory Il Sinis, and on the hills overlooking the Campidano Sinixis; the latter, being near Oristano, form perhaps the most perfect defensive positions in the island—namely, the plateaux of La Giara and Monte Gassini and heights around Isili. Elsewhere, near Orosei, on the east coast, and about the Golfo di Palmas to the south, numerous but more isolated examples occur; but they are not to be found on the higher mountains above the limits of cultivation, such as the peaks of Monte Gennagantu. The above-mentioned groups apparently form a system stretching from the west across the centre of the island, and from the centre to the north-west; and from this Captain Oliver would infer that their builders were first driven from the south and retreated towards the north of the island.

In size and general form the nuragghi may be compared to the well-known modern Martello towers on some parts of the English coast. Upon a circular or polygonal substructure (generally so ruined as to be now a mere mound) rises the truncated conoidal tower, built with horizontal courses of masonry, its sides approaching the perpendicular, the slope about 80 deg. to the horizon level. The masonry is of



"HEREWARD THE WAKE." MARBLE GROUP BY T. BROCK.

hewn stone, well fitted and cemented, almost cyclopean at the base, but diminishing in size and solidity towards the summit. One noticeable peculiarity of the tower consists in its being built with double walls; the interior structure contains domed chambers, in two or more stories, of beehive workmanship, their height considerably greater than their width; the domes are of unhewn and smaller stones. The space between the exterior and inner walls of the tower is occupied by a steep spiral passage (in the most perfect specimens there is a regular staircase) affording the means of communication between the upper and lower stories. The principal entrance is a doorway on the first floor, always facing the south, and a smaller aperture, generally connecting the lower chamber with the exterior. Several convenient niches or cells abut from the principal chambers wherever the space between the double walls beneath the spiral staircase can be so utilised.

The substructure, in many instances, is developed into a substantial terrace, surrounding, or partially surrounding, the main tower, as high as the first floor, forming an extensive platform, on which the principal entrance opens. This substructure also contains domed chambers, the largest of which are generally in the angles of the polygon, which form almost rounded bastions. How the summit of the towers was originally fashioned it is impossible to decide with certainty; but Captain Oliver is inclined to suggest that they were domed, with sufficient space for a person to walk round. The wedgelike segments of stone, especially in the substructure, have been hewn and fitted with accurate nicety; but sometimes, as at Noes, large polygonal reticulated masonry is found, not unlike the so-called Pelasgic architecture.

Such are the principal features of these famed nuragghi, which are shown in our Illustration, from a sketch by Captain Oliver, of those at Noes and St. Antine. Here is matter for archaeological speculation.

**THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.**

Our Court news of last week gave an exact account of the interesting ceremony of baptism, performed on the Monday at Buckingham Palace, for the first-born child of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Her Majesty the Queen and her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia were present at this christening of their little grandson. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, as well as the Royal parents of the babe, were present, with the Czarewitch, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The Russian Ambassador and the Earl of Derby were among the spectators. The Lord Chamberlain, the Duchess of Wellington, and many ladies and gentlemen of the Court were in attendance. The clergy who performed the religious services were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Windsor, the Dean of Westminster, and the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, of Sandringham. The ceremony took place in what is called the Bow-Room of the palace. The whole company being assembled, the infant Prince was brought in by the head-nurse, attended by Lady Emma Osborne, and was placed in the arms of the Queen, his illustrious grandmother. The Archbishop called on the sponsors to "name the child," and her Majesty gave the names "Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert." By these names, accordingly, the child was baptised. We give an Illustration of the scene. Luncheon was afterwards shared by the Queen, the Empress, and their Royal Highnesses, with the rest of the party.

A new port was last week opened at Sharpness Point, a small promontory in the river Severn, about midway between Avonmouth and Gloucester. The works have been constructed by the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company, at a cost of nearly £200,000, and comprise a tidal basin, 350 ft. long by 300 ft. wide; a lock, 320 ft. long, with three pairs of ponderous gates; and a discharging dock, 2200 ft. long and occupying an area of 13½ acres. The entrance to the docks from the Severn is 60 ft. wide, and gives at high water a depth of 26 ft. The docks are connected with the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal.



THE NURAGGI, PREHISTORIC MONUMENTS, AT NOES AND ST. ANTINE, SARDINIA.



THE ARREST.

FROM THE PICTURE BY LASCH.



THE ROYAL CHRISTENING AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The question of Mr. Gladstone's leadership forms part of the addresses of most Liberal members to their constituents, and, as a general rule, it is spoken of with favour, though, perhaps, some hypercritical persons may think the opinion is less the outcome of a spontaneous enthusiasm than of a judicial weighing of what is for the best. There has been one gentleman in the far north who has put the matter very plainly, and in some sort he is a representative member; for Mr. Grieve, who represents Greenock, is as assiduous in his attendance in the House as anyone, and he has abundant means of getting at the thoughts of men of all parties, since he must be incessantly meeting and conversing with them in succession. There is a story told of an old lady of two generations ago, that whereas for the last twenty years of her life she never quitted her house, yet she always had the earliest and most abundant supply of the news of the day, the fact being that, instead of adopting the usual mode of newsmongers—namely, that of running from place to place, and person to person, she sat still, and constituted herself the centre of a circle of contributory gossips. Something of this kind may well happen to a member who spends the greater part of his time in the House, especially if he is taciturn himself, a good listener, and looks very wise and profound. Therefore, when Mr. Grieve said, a few days ago, to his electoral friends, that when Mr. Gladstone would have done stirring up ecclesiastical questions he would be accepted as the chief of the Liberal party, it may well be taken as a great deal more than the reflection of his personal and individual ideas.

Amongst the new Irish members, the product of the general election, who were successes in the House each in his particular and very different way, were Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who represents Louth, and Mr. Richard Smyth, who sits for Londonderry county. Both of them are ardent foes to alcohol in all its shapes and forms, and they believe in the power of legislation to check drinking. If recollection serves one rightly, when Sir Wilfrid Lawson began, in the early autumn, his temperance perambulation of the country, Mr. R. Smyth joined him at some of the meetings; but Mr. Sullivan certainly has been constantly acting as squire (we will not say as Sancho to the Pernissive Bill Quixote) to Sir Wilfrid. He attends in a sort of official capacity, being, as he is, Chairman of the Executive of the Irish Pernissive Bill Association, a title which has quite a grand rolling sound; and there can be no doubt that he is an excellent coadjutor, for he is eloquent, courteous, master of a Louis Quatorze bow, which he uses with effect, and his fervour and earnestness are unimpeachable. He has a sarcastic humour, too, which occasionally, though not often, approaches bitterness; and altogether he is quite capable of following even Sir Wilfrid Lawson at a meeting of teetotallers, and keeping up the interest which that gentleman always excites and almost exhausts. It used to be said that there was surely mischief brewing in Ireland when the people were abstaining from whisky; and might not this tradition have generated the idea in the mind of an ardent Home Ruler, and something more, that if the people of his country were made perpetual abstainers, they would be a more formidable instrument for the work that the Nationalists of Ireland have in view than they are now?

Into the list of those Parliamentary gentlemen who have lately been foregathering festively with the licensed victuallers, and therefore, in a certain sense, pledging themselves to a course the exact opposite to that of the various fraternities of abstainers, has just been Mr. M. A. Bass, the heir to the "potentiality of wealth" which is associated with his father's surname. Most people have heard of the reply of a candidate for the Indian Civil Service who, in his examination, being asked who was the greatest benefactor of mankind, replied without hesitation and with emphasis, "Bass." Of course, this great name is a household word amongst the professional thirst-quenchers, and it can well be understood that an assembly of publicans would do special homage to one who bears it when he came amongst them, and perhaps some, if not all, of them may have had compunctionous visitings, when they remembered the wild work which they had, each in his time, played with the purity of the amber liquid which flows from Burton-on-Trent. As to the sentiments of Mr. Bass himself, which he delivered on the occasion, in reference to the grievances of the "Trade," they were impartial in themselves, and ought to have been gratifying to his audience, inasmuch as he declared both against Mr. Bruce and Mr. Cross as liquor-licensing legislators.

Some people seem to think that the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield was not so brilliant this year as it has been its wont to be, and this opinion is based on the fact that no Cabinet Minister was there. It may be an error, but it strikes others that this gathering has not been always remarkable for the presence of responsible Ministers of the Crown, though no doubt there have been instances of that. This time it is believed that the Prime Minister was expected to grace the feast and give interest to the speechifying, and, by so much as his absence, the effectiveness of the occasion might have been diminished. But the proceedings were not without the sort of interest which attaches to after-dinner speeches, which are expected to be oracular, if not exactly amusing. Thus Lord Henry Lennox, as the representative of the Government, was quite equal to the occasion, and the assembly got from him quite as much of Ministerial policy as would have been obtained from the Premier himself, which, of course, is not saying much, while he was cheerful and genial, and there was a special merit in his address, for it contained something practical—namely, that he is doing all he can to bring about the erection of a museum for patents of inventions, for which the numerous persons concerned in such things have been so long crying out for in vain. The presence and the address of Mr. Roebuck were, as ever, the features of the occasion. As his manner is, he had a solemn warning to give to the country, and in a tone of portent he spoke of something rumbling underground, which it was implied was volcanic, and would sooner or later develop the usual outcome of volcanoes; and then this country would be "done." This, it seems, is the power of the unlettered part of the people, as exhibited in the franchise, under the ballot, which he appears to fear will some day govern this country, in a wild, harum-scarum manner, to the total exclusion of those cultivated persons who have acquired the right to govern. There is one comfort, however, and that is, that Mr. Roebuck's ideas are still in the region of prediction; for the class to which he alludes, if the late general election is to be accepted as a test, are eminently Conservative; and the electors of that class in Sheffield, at any rate, have shown that they appreciate cultivation and knowledge in the art of governing, by re-electing Mr. Roebuck to represent them, after he had been rejected by ignorance and clamour in 1868. Otherwise, his speech was characteristic, and showed that he still retains, in some degree, those "fiery particles" which somebody once said that he particularly possessed.

When Mr. Bruce was created a peer he necessarily vacated that seat for Renfrewshire into which he was received when, at the general election of 1868, he was, though a Cabinet Minister, ousted from Merthyr-Tydvil. There was a fierce contest between two Colonels for the Scottish county. The Conservative Colonel Campbell won, and the Liberal Colonel Mure was

defeated. It happened that the election took place when Parliament was not sitting, so Colonel Campbell never took his seat in the House. He had, it is believed, made large sacrifices—no matter of what—in fighting the election, and it was rather hard upon him that when he was, so to speak, a member in embryo, Mr. Gladstone should have come down with his coup-d'état in the shape of a dissolution. He, however, buckled to the contest, measured himself with his former antagonist, Colonel Mure, and, curiously enough, amidst the avatar of Conservatism which characterised the election of this year, the latter gained an exceptional success for the Liberal party in becoming member for Renfrewshire. His name is one which is associated with historic and scientific literature, and possibly he may have been sometimes mistaken for his father. At any rate, there was an impression about the House that he would do something; but, although the efforts he has as yet made are promising, he has not made exactly a sensation. In a speech which he delivered the other day in Glasgow he ascribed the existing depression of the Liberal party to its want of cohesion, necessarily arising out of the extreme views of a section of the body, and thus in a manner declared himself not to be exactly an advanced Liberal.

## LITTLE PRISONERS.

They are called little paupers, generally; and they are brought up on the best of fare, thoroughly taught, properly clothed, warmly housed, and kindly treated, and, on the soundest economic principles, reared in large masses—like a great factory or farm, one school of seven hundred is far cheaper and less wasteful than seven of one hundred each. Their training may, indeed, be called logically perfect; it would be perhaps the best possible way to bring up two poor children—much more, therefore, is it the best possible way to bring up two thousand. People have recently attacked the system, have written articles, pamphlets, bluebooks against it; and have even suggested in its stead the Scotch system of boarding-out the children in poor families, where they would be exposed to all the temptations, changes, imperfections, of life in the lower classes! Now, they have perfection—flawless, unvarying, vast; what more can they ask for? Why should we call them little prisoners?

What more? Life, freedom, love. These words make all the difference between home and prison—between the dingiest unhealthy London lodging and a large and airy gaol. What are prisoners that these poor children are not? what have these little ones that prisoners for life have not? Hardly respect; not liberty, certainly; not even the hope of release, for they cannot conceive what release into the unknown world without may be. They are described as dim-eyed, stunted, sullen, apathetic; knowing the poor book-knowledge taught by their gaolers, but helpless and heartless, without love, power, intelligence, or self-control. Are not these the signs by which we know prisoners? Are not these children verily imprisoned in their vast and guarded barracks? Look at them, and judge.

Around is London, with its roar of life, its sweeping, surging freedom: here, doctors fighting bravely dirt and disease, clergymen nobly helping the poor; here, the dance of death whirling madly on, with satins and jewels gleaming, drink flowing, reckless waste, and vice and misery; here, working men stoutly marching on to power and knowledge; here, respectability striving with eager self-devotion for money and position; here, in the depths, the dregs of the population seething in brutal drunkenness and filth; here, lonely nuns, living an ascetic life for religion alone; and here, and here, in every little street, happy, dirty children at play, each with a mother whose human heart loves it, rough and unkind though she may often be.

And beside all this life, in its midst, but utterly apart from it—or with but one connecting link to its foulest part, the children of casual paupers—this cold silent machinery goes on, not fashioning men and women, like Prometheus, by a daring theft of the divine fire, but patiently and honestly making, like the Japanese, its accurate models, which can speak and move, eat, and learn by rote, but which have, alas! neither heart nor energy. Honest and kind men have laboured unceasingly to redeem our country from the reproaches laid at its door in "Oliver Twist;" but the good to be found in these great Bastilles is almost wholly negative, except that, bodily, their inmates are well cared for—though even in the poor children's food one hears that "variety is insufficiently studied;" even the tiny pleasure of wondering what will be the pudding for the day's dinner: the excitement, if it is something new and delicious, is denied to these poor, poor little creatures.

How easy it is to realise the state of these dumb things—these helpless savages, cast from the bare wilderness of their resting-place (*not home*) into a world of energy, of life with an object, of restless omnipresent love! How must the endless change and hurry of life, its perpetual emergencies, bewilder and daze these separated parts of a vast perfect machine—what must be to them the tender words and deeds of love they see bestowed by mothers on children, by their fellow-servants on sweethearts! We are told (not that we needed the telling) that if one of these children from the workhouse is really touched, is penetrated by the sincere interest and kindness of an employer, and feels at length that he or she is individually an object of someone's thought and care and affection, the poor, thin nature is concentrated and rapt in a passion of sacred love, like that of a dog for his master; but if, as nineteen times out of twenty it must be, their dull, unattractive natures awake no sympathy nor interests, beats back all attempts at help and kindness, one can understand and forgive the sullen jealousy with which they regard all others, old and young—all receiving love and help, all with histories and hopes, with past and future years, not encircled in one blank that moves with them, and so seems to stand still.

They are not only sullen, these children; they have no self-control, we are told—they break out into savage fits, like convicts, now and then. But what opportunities have they had to learn self-control—they, till their fourteenth year kept down by irresistible authority? They have not known life—they are babies without the protection and charm of babyhood. They have been told that they must do certain things—that they must not do others; they have learnt a certain amount of theology, and they understand it as much as they would the Lord's Prayer in Latin; they realise its lessons as much as an average child does the multiplication-table. "Four times four are sixteen" is merely an arbitrary statement to an ordinary little boy, who would not find it at all more difficult to learn (and believe) "four times four are twenty, four times five are twenty-six." So, "thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods" never for a moment occurs to the pauper child to prevent him from envying with weary sullenness the rich gifts of affection and interest which, when he leaves his prison, he finds bestowed on all around him.

And why should he not covet these goods of his neighbours? For what fault of his has he been doomed to live without life and love; how dare we bid him exist *thus* in contentment and happiness, when we know how small a reduction of the wealth of sympathy and action in which we dwell would render life

unbearable and dreary to us? True, he has not learnt to need variety as we do—but he has not learnt to enjoy anything. His is not the cottager's quiet life, which might to the statesman be unendurable, but contains the elements of a real happiness; it is the prisoner's, with, instead of the remembrance of an active past, the sight of the living present of others to torture him with discontent. Look even at the yearnings for rough individual liberty, for eccentricity, for coarse full-blooded strength in an imprisoned nature as highly cultivated as that of John Stuart Mill—the thin, kindly, noble man who seems to have gone about mechanically doing great things; and condemn if you can the outbursts of these chained unloving souls.

Give them homes, these children! The commonest foster-mother is better than a "matron" with hundreds to superintend; the poorest home is home, has its nooks and corners and mysteries which awaken childish dreams and love. Give them love and life—and the poorest family will furnish these, at first in some degree for the money which will enrich without pauperising them, soon simply from the kindness such association breeds. Give them these things, that cost so little and are worth so much, and instead of poor helpless machines that can do nothing, be sure the State will gain fresh human strength. They will not be better than other poor children—many may, from inherited tendencies, be worse; but a great mass of deadweights and vicious agencies will be changed to those agencies of good—honest and free working men and women.

## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The Manchester cattle show closed on Dec. 2, and in the machinery exhibited there were the well-known types of well-known makers, without any great manifestation of novelty. Messrs. Richmond and Chandler obtained a medal for an improved chaff-cutter, in which the hay or straw to be cut, instead of being fed in merely by two rollers, is assisted in its motion by an endless chain-web placed in the bottom of the trough in which the material is laid. This contrivance will be useful chiefly in cutting material of short staple, such as leaves. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 an American machine for cutting tobacco was exhibited, in which there was a similar chain-web for carrying the tobacco-leaves towards the cutter. But in that case there was a chain placed above the tobacco as well as a chain below, and the chains, being made to converge, not merely carried the leaves forward, but also compressed them before they were presented to the cutting scythes. The bobbin-making machinery of Mr. Fell, of Windermere, though hardly falling within the domain of agricultural machinery, attracted much attention, from the rapidity with which it turned out its work. Several of the machines were shown in operation, which in all such exhibitions greatly increases the interest of the display. A high-pressure engine, with a high-pressure pump for compressing air, was shown by Messrs. Warsop and Hill, with a piston speed of 450 feet per minute. High speeds for engines of every class are now superseding the low speeds heretofore prevailing. But, to enable high speeds to be introduced with success, the types of engines heretofore in use must be abandoned and a new type adopted. The workmanship and materials must be better, the passages to and from the cylinder must be enlarged, the area of the rubbing surfaces must be increased to obviate increased wear from the greater velocity, and the momentum of the reciprocating parts must be balanced by counterweights.

Military workshops have been for the last twelve years established in India with very satisfactory results; and Lord Napier now reports that the scheme of regimental gardens which has lately been carried out has, on the whole, been very successful, as, besides providing an interesting pursuit, they have largely increased the supply of vegetables, and have afforded a cool and pleasant lounge for the men and their families. There can be no doubt that in India the bulk of the military force should be located in the hills; and if married soldiers were recruited for short periods, not to be brought home again, but to be settled on farms in the hills under a feudal tenure, we should soon have a large force of trained Europeans settled there to pursue remunerative callings in tea culture, in mining, and in farming, without expense to the country, and whose very presence in so impregnable a position would discourage both invasion and mutiny. Small bodies of troops would nevertheless be necessary at different points in the plains to guard against sudden surprises, and the barracks provided for these should be so constructed as to promote health and comfort. Thermantidotes and punkahs, worked by steam or water power, should be established in every important building in India, and the fault should in future be avoided of straggling the Government buildings at important stations so much about.

A lamp called a hurricane-lamp has lately been introduced, of which the distinctive property is that it cannot be blown out by a strong wind. The air is introduced beneath the glass through a number of small holes, and a shield is carried over the top of the glass with a small metal chimney to enable the products of combustion to escape, but yet not to give ingress to a sudden blast of air. Such lamps would be useful in India, as, when on the table, they would not be affected by the wind from the punkah.

The King of Portugal has introduced the Indian mango into his garden with success, and the plants in three or four years have produced fruit.

At a late meeting of the Chemical Society Professor Clifford made a communication on General Equations of Chemical Reactions, proving mathematically, from the Kinetic theory of gases, the method for expressing chemical reactions now generally adopted. Chemistry is fast becoming a department of mechanics by the extension of the dynamics of a mass to the dynamics of a particle. This law Newton perceived and indicated; but it is only by recent researches that it is being proved.

M. J. Molle has stated in a paper, read last month before the French Academy, that he has determined the mean temperature of the sun to be 2000 deg. centigrade. But the probability is that the temperature is much higher than this. Supposing that no heat is lost in the interstellar spaces, which is by no means certain, as heat may be transformed therein into some other form of force, and knowing the temperature of any body exposed to the sun's rays at mid-day at the equator, it is easy to tell, when we know the sun's diameter and the radius of the earth's orbit, what the temperature of the sun must be to impart the temperature observed at the line to every portion of a hollow sphere having the same diameter as the earth's orbit, the temperatures, in fact, being inversely proportional to the surfaces.

The double cineraria has been successfully cultivated both in Florence and at South Kensington, but disappointment has sometimes been experienced from the seeds of the double degenerating to the single kind. Further cultivation will be required to make the type permanent.

Electric illumination is now an established system in light-houses, having long since passed the experimental stage. It is

stated that the two lighthouses on the Lizard Point are now to be fitted with the electric light, under the direction of the Trinity Board.

M Durieu de Maisonneuve, of Bordeaux, has lately sent to Ghent the seeds of a new water-lily, described as the most splendid in the world, and superior in all respects to the Victoria regia. The seeds have been obtained from M. Balansa, now travelling in Paraguay.

There appears very little reason to doubt the justice of Lord Salisbury's anticipation that the cotton manufacture which we derived from India will travel thither again. Many causes will contribute to this result, of which the chief are that labour in India is cheap, and that cotton is produced and cotton manufactures consumed upon the spot, so that production in India obviates the need of a voyage to and from this country. Then, coal exists in abundance in India. What is wanted is cotton planters like those of the Southern States of America to improve the cultivation.

In a paper on the Prophylactic Treatment of Cholera, by Professor Leffert, of Breslau, it is stated that the best and most potent disinfectant is carbolic acid. Water which contains two per cent of carbolic acid will destroy great quantities of protozoic masses, and, sprinkled over the floor of a room, it will destroy the masses floating in the air.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAM JARDINE, BART.

Sir William Jardine, seventh Baronet, of Applegirth, the famous naturalist, whose death is just announced, was born in Edinburgh, in 1800, the eldest son of Sir Alexander Jardine, Bart., by Jane, his wife, daughter of Thomas Maule, Esq., a descendant of the Earls of Panmure. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and soon evinced a marked taste for the studies of natural history, botany, and geology. His museum at his country seat, Jardine Hall, is one of the finest private collections in Great Britain. Sir William was a J.P., Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Dumfries, and a prominent member of many learned societies. His works on natural history are numerous; amongst others, "Illustrations of Ornithology," "Naturalists' Library," "Contributions to Ornithology," and "Ornithological Synonyms;" and he edited, besides many other similar publications, "White's Natural History of Selborne." He married, first, in 1820, Jane Stone, daughter of Daniel Lizars, Esq., of Edinburgh, by whom (who died 1871) he had, with other issue, an eldest son, his successor, now Sir Alexander Jardine, eighth Baronet. The late Baronet married, secondly, 1871, Hyacinth, only daughter of the Rev. William Samuel Symonds, Rector of Pendock, in the county of Worcester.

SIR A. Y. SPEARMAN, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Young Spearman, Bart., of Springhill, Hanwell, Middlesex, an old and valuable public servant, died on the 20th ult. He was born Sept. 13, 1793, the eldest son of Alexander Young Spearman, Esq., Major R.A., by Agnes, his wife, daughter of James Morton, Esq., of Bonar Hall, Lanarkshire. Sir Alexander was for some years Controller-General of the National Debt, and from 1836 to 1840 was Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. In March of the latter year he was created a Baronet, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1869. He married, Dec. 29, 1826, Jane, daughter of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Inveraray, in the county of Argyll, and had four sons. He is succeeded by his grandson, now Sir Joseph Layton Elmes Spearman, second Baronet (son of Alexander Young Spearman, Esq., by Mary Ann Bertha, his first wife, youngest daughter of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., of Glanusk), who was born Sept. 22, 1857.

SIR J. R. MARTIN.

Sir James Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S., who died at 37, Upper Brook-street, on the 27th ult., was son of the late Rev. Donald Martin, of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, by Mary, his wife, elder daughter of Norman Macdonald, Esq., of Scalpa. He was for some time on the medical staff of the Bengal Army, and served in the Burmese War. He afterwards became physician to the Council of India, which position he resigned only a fortnight since. He received the honour of knighthood in 1860. Sir James married, in 1826, Jane Maria, third daughter of Colonel Paton, C.B.

VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. J. DENMAN.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman died at 17, Eaton-terrace, on the 26th ult. He was born June 23, 1810, the second son of the eminent Chief Justice Lord Denman, by Theodosia Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Vevers, Rector of Saxby, Leicestershire, and was brother and heir-presumptive to the present Lord Denman. He was educated at Eton, and, entering the Royal Navy in 1823, served on the Mediterranean station. Admiral Denman had been engaged as Captain of her Majesty's yacht, and Commodore of the Steam-Yacht Squadron, and held the offices of naval A.D.C. to the Queen and Groom in Waiting. Subsequently, he was Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific. He married, Feb. 12, 1844, Grace, youngest daughter of Jesse Watts-Russell, Esq., of Ilam Hall, in the county of Stafford, and Biggin House, in the county of Northampton.

MR. WAUCHOPE OF NIDDRIE MARISCHAL.

Andrew Wauchope, Esq., of Niddrie, Midlothian, J.P. and D.L., died at Niddrie House, near Edinburgh, on the 22nd ult. He was born in December, 1818, the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Wauchope of Niddrie, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Robert Baird, Esq., of Newbyth, and was grandson of Captain Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie (who served at the battle of Minden), by Alicia, his wife, sister of General Sir David Baird, Bart. The Wauchopes of Niddrie are a very ancient Dumfriesshire family, and were in very early times hereditary Baillies in Midlothian to the Keaths, Marischals of Scotland, from whom they got the lands of Niddrie. A younger branch is represented by Sir John Don-Wauchope, Bart., of Edmonstone. The late Mr. Wauchope of Niddrie married, March 26, 1840, Frances Mary, daughter of Henry Lloyd, Esq., of Farrenrory, in the county of Tipperary, and sister of the Dowager Lady Rossmore, and leaves two sons and two daughters. Of the latter, the elder is the present Lady Ventry.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

C. W. KIRKE.—Accept our best thanks for the problems, which shall be reported on anon. ETONIAN.—You may castle after the King has been checked, provided he has not moved. The problem sent shall be examined.

J. DE S.—Many thanks for the games, which are most welcome. R. F. R.—Neither of the solutions is correct.

T. CHARLTON. J. H. E. R. D. T. INAGH. G. H. V. W. AIRY. G. H. V. C. A. M. F. W. H. B. Q. C. C. and C. T.—You are all in error. The problem cannot be solved as you propose.

J. R. L. D.—You appear to have overlooked the fact that Black is stalemated at your second move.

H. STEVENSON.—The problems should be described on diagrams, such as those that appear in our columns.

J. LANE.—It has been published repeatedly, but at this moment we cannot recall where.

B. Z.—It is a palpably drawn game.

PROBLEM NO. 1604.—Additional correct solutions received from Wowley, East Marden, W. Finlayson, and J. Janion.

PROBLEM NO. 1605.—Correct solutions received from H. Schlesner, Atz, Seymour T. A. C. Ward, J. K. R. J. F. Banks, Paul Pry, T. H. and J. K. Not Philidor, Singleton, Clive Croskey, W. F. Payne, E. E. Shillito, H. Stevenson, C. S. H., Miss Jane D., H. R. Vincent, Emile F., I. S. T., M. Rhodes.

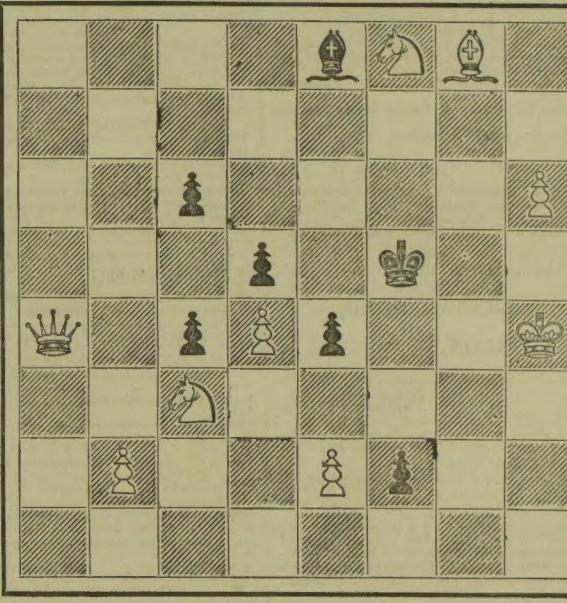
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1605.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K Kt sq	K to Q 3rd*	3. P to K 7th. Mate.	
2. B to K Kt 8th	K to Q 4th		
*1. 2. B to K Kt 5th	K to Q B 5th	3. R to Q B 5th. Mate,	K to B 6th

### PROBLEM NO. 1607.

By Mr. J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

### MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MACDONNELL AND WISKER.

This Match was brought to a termination on Monday last, Mr. Wisker having won the two concluding games. The final score gave—Mr. Wisker, 7; Mr. Macdonnell, 4; Drawn, 4. Annexed is one of the Games.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. M.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th
6. Castles P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th P takes P
8. P takes P B to Q Kt 3rd
9. P to Q 5th Kt to Q 4th
10. B to Q Kt 2nd Kt to K 2nd
11. B to Q 3rd Castles
12. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K Kt 3rd
13. Kt to K 2nd P to Q B 4th
14. Q to Q 2nd P to K B 3rd
15. K to B sq B to B 2nd
16. Q R to B sq R to Q Kt sq
17. Kt to K Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
18. Kt to K B 5th

Up to this point the moves are "all book," but the authorities are not agreed as to White's 18th move. In another game between the same players Mr. Wisker retreated the other Knight to King square, and subsequently played it to Q B 2nd; but this latter line of play strikes us as being anything but satisfactory.

18. P to Q B 5th
- Taking the Knight is inferior—e.g.,
19. P takes B B takes Kt
20. B takes Kt B P takes B
21. Kt to K 5th, with a strong game.
19. B to K 2nd

The move of 19. B to Q Kt sq is rejected by many of the authorities, on account of the following:

19. B to Q Kt sq P to Q Kt 5th
20. B to Q 4th P to K B 3rd
21. R to K Kt sq P to Q B 8th
22. Q to Q sq Kt to Q 5th
23. R to K 3rd P to K R 3rd
24. Q to Q 2nd Kt to K 6th

This would obviously lose the Queen were he to take the Queen's pawn.

25. Kt to K 5th Q to K 5th
26. Kt to K B 3rd B to K Kt 5th
27. Q to K 2nd

This loses another Pawn, but we believe he has no better resource.

25. B takes Kt
26. Q takes P B takes P (ch)
27. K takes P Kt takes Q (ch)
28. K to K B 3rd

We should have preferred 28. K to B sq.

28. B to K 2nd K R to K sq
29. B to K B sq K to B 2nd
30. R to K 4th R takes R
31. K takes R R to K sq (ch)
32. K to B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
33. R to Q sq P to K R 4th
34. P to K R 3rd P to K B 4th, and White resigned.

### CHESS AT CAMBRIDGE.

The following Game was recently played at Cambridge between Messrs. DE SOYRES and DALE in consultation against Messrs. NEVILLE and KEYNES.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Messrs. De S. & D.) BLACK (Messrs. N. & K.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th
6. Castles P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th P takes P
8. P takes P B to Q Kt 3rd
9. P to Q 5th Kt to Q 4th
10. B to Q Kt 2nd Kt to K 2nd
11. B to Q 3rd Castles
12. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K B 3rd
- This is not quite so orthodox as 12. Kt to Kt 3rd at once.
13. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K Kt 3rd
14. K to B sq
- White might, perhaps, have played with more advantage 14. Kt to Q 4th.
14. P to Q B 4th
15. Q to Q 2nd B to Q 2nd
- We prefer 15. B to Q B 2nd at this juncture.
16. R to Q B sq B to Q 2nd

Very well played.

25. P takes B B takes Kt
26. P R takes P Q R takes P
27. B to K B 3rd K to K 4th
28. B to Q 5th R takes B
29. Q takes R Q to K B 2nd
30. Q R to K Kt sq P to Q Kt 5th
31. B takes Kt P Q to Q 2nd
32. R takes Kt

All this is very ingenious.

32. R takes Kt
33. R takes P P takes R
- and Black resigns.

The picture by Mr. E. Crofts, representing an incident of the last great war, a wounded French soldier relieved by Germans, with the motto, "One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin," was reproduced by us in an Extra Supplement Engraving. This picture was exhibited at the Dudley Gallery last year. It is now in the Crystal Palace Fine-Arts Gallery, where it obtained, last April, one of the prize medals offered to artists by the directors of the Crystal Palace Company.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively June 12 and July 27, 1872, and Aug. 28, 1874, of William Frederick Lawton, late of Wyck Hill, Gloucestershire, who died on Oct. 6 last, were proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Agnes Jane Lawton, the widow, William Wright Thomson, and Maurice Powell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his household furniture and effects, plate, horses and carriages, and pecuniary legacies amounting to £11,500 absolutely; to his cousin Ralph Radcliffe Whitehead £10,000; and to his mother, Mrs. Sarah Margaret C. Lawton, in the event of his dying without issue, £20,000, in addition to an annuity of £1000 he had already settled upon her. The deceased directs all his real estate to be sold, and, in the event of his dying without issue, the whole of the income of the investments of the proceeds thereof, and of the residue of his personal estate, to be paid to his wife for life, or so long as she shall remain his widow; on her death or second marriage £20,000 is to be paid to his maternal uncles and aunt; and on her second marriage the residue of the trust funds is to go to his cousin Joseph Gamaliel Lawton. Should deceased's wife die his widow £30,000 only is to go to the said J. G. Lawton, and the remainder of the trust funds as Mrs. Lawton shall by will appoint.

The will and two codicils, dated July 9, 1870, April 22, 1873, and May 18 last, of Miss Ellin Markland, late of No. 18, Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, who died on Oct. 20, were proved on the 11th ult. by William Mansell, William Henry Harton, and Frederick William Oliver, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. Testatrix, among many other legacies, bequeaths to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the Paralysed and Epileptic Hospital, Queen's square, Bloomsbury, the Leicester Infirmary at Leicester, and the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, £500 each; to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, the Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, the Medical Benevolent College, Epsom, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Sackville-street, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, the National Life-Boat Institution, Muller's Establishment for Orphans, Bristol, the Royal Society of Musicians, Lisle-street, St. John's National Schools, Notting-hill, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Church Missionary Society, the London City Mission Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Hospital for Children, Great Ormond-street, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association, Victoria-street, Westminster, the Homes for the Aged Poor, Notting-hill, and the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, £200 each; to the Dispensary, Notting-hill, and the Crippled Boys' Industrial Home, Kensington, £100 each; to the South Kensington Museum a fine specimen of the late Miss Linwood's needlework, a portrait of the first Napoleon, and also an oil painting of Miss Linwood, by Hoppner. The deceased directs the legacy duty on all the charitable bequests in her will to be paid out of the rest of her estate.

The will, dated June 1, 1865, of Joseph Boulton, formerly of the 12th Foot, and late of Bournemouth, who died Aug. 16 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Mrs. Alicia Martha Boulton, the widow, and Abraham Hodgson Lees, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives his furniture to his wife absolutely, and all his real estate and the residue of his personalty to her for life, and at her death to his children.

The will, dated Sept. 16 last, of the Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, late of No. 3, Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, who died on Oct. 5, at Boulogne, has been proved by the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Saye and Sele, the brother, the Hon. John Fiennes, the nephew, and Henry Parkman, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £3000.

The will, with one codicil, dated Oct. 26, 1867, and Nov. 5, 1873, of Sir William Perry, late Consul-General at Venice, who died Aug. 24 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Sir Thomas Erskine

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